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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 29, 1966/Chaitra 8, 1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Emergency Food Distribution Scheme

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*832. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri R. Barua:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the emergency food distribution scheme has been finalised; and

(b) if so, its shape and details?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). No scheme as such called the Emergency Food Distribution Scheme has been drawn up. But action has been taken to ensure food supplies and distribution in the States which are facing an emergency arising out of the unusual drought last year. The details of the action taken are as follows:

(1) Allocations of wheat and milo to the affected States have been stepped up substantially.

(2) In addition to the normal monthly allocations of wheat/milo made to the States, an additional quantity is being allotted for supply to workers engaged on relief works at 10 Kgs. per worker per month.

(3) One thousand tonnes of wheat have been allotted to each State for gratuitous relief to the old and infirm people in the affected areas. Further quantities will be allotted after ascertaining the needs.

(4) Milk powder is being allotted to the States for supply to children and expectant and nursing mothers in the affected areas.

Shri Hem Raj: So far as imported wheat is concerned, it is supplied to the States which are farther off the coast and the indigenous wheat is taken to the coastal areas. This always results in delay. Will this delay not be curtailed if the imported wheat is supplied to the coastal States?

Shri Govinda Menon: The distribution is mostly of imported wheat and these considerations are kept in mind in the matter of allocations.

Shri Hem Raj: In spite of the fact that Government has made this arrangement, may I know why there are still so many upheavals in most of the States due to shortage of foodgrains?

Shri Govinda Menon: I do not know whether it is true to say that there is an upheaval in most of the States, but certainly there is some shortage.

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I know what are those areas where acute famine or drought or demand for food is there and what steps are being taken to supply them with foodgrains?

Shri Govinda Menon: The drought conditions have affected certain States like Maharashtra, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat. With respect to those districts in these States, famine-relief works have been taken up.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the insufficient rains, especially in the deficit areas like eastern U.P., may I know whether any step is being taken for re-starting the fair price shops that were run before and which have now been closed?

Shri Govinda Menon: It is open to the State Governments to start fair price shops there, if necessary.

• **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :** जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया, इमरजेंसी के लिए लड़कों को मिल्क पाउडर बांटा गया । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि किन-किन राज्यों में कितना-कितना मिल्क पाउडर बांटा गया ? क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह भी पता है कि यह मिल्क पाउडर लड़कों को नहीं मिलता बल्कि मास्टर लोग ले जाते हैं ?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): Evidently, the hon. Member is referring to the school distribution which we had organised already. I am sorry to say that the hon. Member is making wholesale aspersions against the teachers. As a person who had started it and who had something to do with it, I could tell hon. Members that it is working very well, even though there might be abuses here and there.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं ने पूछा था कि किस-किस राज्य में कितना-कितना बांटा गया, वह उन्होंने नहीं बतलाया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मिल्क पाउडर किस-किस स्टेट में कितना-कितना बांटा गया ?

He wants to know in which States it was distributed and how much.

Shri Govinda Menon: Milk powder is disributed in the drought-affected areas in the States mentioned by me earlier.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What is the quantity?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We may not be able to give the quantities just now.

Shri Basappa: The hon. Minister has already stated that in certain parts of Mysore, there are scarcity conditons and drought conditions. May I know the extent of area in the Mysore State which has been undergoing this drought condition, and what additional quantity of foodgrains has been supplied to those parts?

Shri Govinda Menon: In Mysore, there are about 1800 villages, mainly in Bidar, Chitaldrug, Hassan, Kolar and Tumkur districts, which are badly affected and which will have to be given special attention in all relief arrangements.

Shri Basappa: Apart from the monthly quota, how much additional quantity has been given?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As already stated, we give at the rate of 10 k.g. per month for the persons who are working in these relief works. So far, the total labour force employed on the different projects is 9760, and we give them on the basis of this 10 k.g.

Dr. Ranen Sen: In certain States like West Bengal and Bihar, there is no drought but there is scarcity of foodgrains. What is the emergency scheme to supply foodgrains to them?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would not call it an emergency programme. It is a normal programme of meeting the deficits of the States. As regards West Bengal and the quantity we are already giving to them, I am going to make a statement on that after the Question Hour today.

Dr. Ranen Sen: I had asked about Bihar also; there too, there is scarcity of food.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As regards Bihar, more or less they have to shift for themselves, but still we are giving about 30,000 to 40,000 tonnes of imported wheat every month.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: What was the quota allotted to the deficit States, and what was the supply made in regard to imported wheat?

Shri C. Subramaniam: If we take into account the total to all the States, during March, we allocated 888,000 tonnes of imported wheat and 130,000 tonnes of milo.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that scarcity conditions or famine conditions prevail in some of the districts of Rajasthan, and there is a Rajasthan bandh today to focus Government's attention on the scarcity conditions, and if so, what steps Government contemplate to take to supply adequate foodgrains to Rajasthan, and what action has been taken up to this date?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as Rajasthan is concerned, we have taken into account their entire needs, and on the basis of the discussion with them, for March, we allocated 46,000 tonnes of wheat and 5,000 tonnes of milo. All these quantities have been taken.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question. Question No. 833.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I request that Question 857 also may be taken up along with this question and answered?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That question is different. That relates to seed farms.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Where is the difference? Both the questions relate to Birlas.

Joint Stock Capitalism in Farming

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*833. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Warior:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to introduce joint stock capitalism in farming; and

(b) if so, how many acres Government intend to let these joint stock companies acquire in the next five years?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). This matter was considered and found not practicable.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर सरकार का यह इरादा नहीं है कि पूंजीवादी प्रथा को खेती के क्षेत्र में कायम किया जाये, तो पंजाब में विड़ला साहब की एक संस्था को पंजाब सरकार के द्वारा जो जमीन दी गई है, ...

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : एक हजार एकड़ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह सभी लोग जानते है एक हजार एकड़ दिया है । क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उस के बारे में पंजाब सरकार को यह हिदायत देगी कि इस निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार किया जाये और या तो उस को सरकारी फार्म बनाया जाये और या सहयोगी आधार पर उस को चलाया जाये ?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): That is for the Punjab Government to consider

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह जायंट स्टाक कम्पनी तो नहीं है। यह सवाल जायंट स्टाक कम्पनीज के बारे में है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन वह जमीन किस को दी गई है ? इस का सम्बन्ध इस तरह आता है कि पूंजीवादी प्रथा खेती के क्षेत्र में चलेगी या नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल जायंट स्टाक कैपिटलिज्म के बारे में है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह जमीन एक बिड़ला कम्पनी, एक बिड़ला संस्था को दी गई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इंडिविएुल्ज के बारे में तो नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : बिड़ला का औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में एकाधिकार है । वह सब से बड़े पूंजीपति हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Joint stock capitalism, not investment of capital by an individual.

Dr. Ranen Sen: The House of Birlas is all pervasive, everywhere in all capacities....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि वह जमीन पंजाब सरकार ने दी ह, उस से हमारा कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सरकार ने अपने नीति सम्बन्धी निर्णय को देखते हुए पंजाब सरकार को कोई सलाह दी है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: May I also suggest that this refers to joint stock companies and it was not a joint stock company which had taken this up, it was a trust?

श्री मधु लिमये : वह तो नाम-मात्र के लिए ट्रस्ट है। खैर, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या बिड़ला सेठ की संस्था को यह खेत देने के पीछे यह भावना है कि नागपुर में सहयोगी खेती के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव पास किया गया है, वह असफल रहा है, उस में अब कांग्रेस दल का विश्वास नहीं है और केवल लोगों को बेवकूफ बनाने के लिए और लोगों के वोट पाने के लिए यह प्रस्ताव पास किया गया है। (**व्यवधान**)

एक माननीय सदस्य: "बेवकूफ बनाना", ये शब्द इस्तेमाल करना उचित नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर मैं अंग्रेजी में बोलता, तो माननीय सदस्य को गुस्सा न आता ।

Shri Sonavane: Why should the Congress Party be brought in here?

Mr. Speaker: All right.

श्री मधु लिमये : और किस को कहा जाये ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This does not arise out of the question. A proposal was under consideration whether joint stock companies should be permitted to take up wasteland for development. I have given the answer that it is not practicable.

श्री किशन पटनायक : पूंजीवादी प्रथा का एक ही अच्छा पहलू है कि जमीन पर ज्यादा पूंजी लगाई जाये, ताकि पैदावार ज्यादा हो । तो क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि जो बीहड़ जमीनें हैं, उन को खेती-योग्य बनाने के लिए और ज्यादा पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए छोटे किसानों या बिना खेत वाले किसानों को संगठित कर के उन को सरकार की तरफ से पूंजी दी जाये, ताकि खेती के काम में अधिक पूंजी लगा कर उत्पादन में वृद्धि की जा सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरा सवाल है । यह यहां नहीं उठ सकता है ।

Shri Warior: Whether they are under trusts or under individuals, will these hybrid seeds produced by the seed farms be supplied to the cultivators around at prices fixed by

Government? Or will the prices be fixed by them?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I cannot answer the question with regard to seeds production or their price fixing.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Did not Government itself at one stage write to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry suggesting to them that they should enter the field of farming in the corporate sector? The Minister in the original reply has said that it is not found feasible. Was that because the terms and conditions stipulated in return by FICCI proved to be beyond the practicability of the scheme in that they had said that they must be given land, water, everything by Government?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There was a proposal to consider whether joint stock companies or persons who have got capital to invest should be asked to take to seed production. That was the proposal before FICCI. With regard to that, only one proposal came and even that was not found feasible.

श्री शिव नारायण : यह सरकार बड़ा ढोल पीटती है कि हम को-आपरेटिव्ज में बड़े सक्सेसफुल हो रहे हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस स्थिति में यह जमीन एक जायंट स्टाक कम्पनी को क्यों दी जा रही है और को-आपरेटिव बेसिस पर उस का इस्तेमाल क्यों नहीं किया जाता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कपूर सिंह :

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : वह लाजवाब है । उस का क्या जवाब आये ?

Shri Kapur Singh: Luckily the Government have come to the conclusion that joint stock companies farming is not practicable, but have they considered on the theoretical plane the likely impact of all large-scale farming, particularly joint stock farming, on the self-employed small farmer in relation to its competitive destructiveness?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have got various laws in the various States with regard to the maximum size of holdings. That law will be made applicacable to them.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Does the Government consider in the matter of agricultural production the application of techniques adopted in industrial production, namely methods and management?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. We have considered that, but in our country where there is a large population which is dependent on land alone, if we are to take to capitalistic farming with mechanisation etc., a large population will be thrown out of employment, and therefore that will nave to be taken into consideration in adopting such methods. I would also like to mention that the new modern agriculture can be introduced in small farms also, and that has ben demonstrated in Japan.

Shri Basappa: In the light of the experience you have gained in Suratgarh and other places, may I know whether the per-acre yield of a large farm is more or small acreage is better?

Shri C. Subramaniam: My own experience is that in small farms in which the tiller is interested we are able to get more production. That is the experience not only in our country, but in any system of agriculture we find this gives more production than the larger farms.

Shri Basappa: What is the experience of the Suratgarh farm?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार का ऐसा विचार है कि इन छोटे छोटे फार्मों पर अधिक पैसा लगा कर और सिंचाई योजनायें शुरु कर के अधिक अन्न पैदा किया जाये ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. That is our plan of agricultural development.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मुझे आप को बड़ा धन्यवाद देना है कि आप ने एक खेती करने वाले को सवाल पूछने का चांस दिया है, वर्ना अब तक तो सिर्फ खेती न करने वाले ही सवाल कर रहे थे ।

Shri Kapur Singh: I am also an agriculturist.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जब आज तक किसी भी सरकारी फार्म ने न तो "कृषि पंडित" की उपाधि ली है और न प्राडक्शन ज्यादा बढ़ाया है और जब यह भी पता है कि जमाने के ठुकराये हुए कई प्राइवेट फार्म ओनर्स ने कह दिया है कि अगर सौ साल तक भी कोई सरकारी फार्म उन के फार्म से ज्यादा प्राडक्शन कर के दिखाये, तो वे अपने हाथ कटवा देंगे, तो फिर सरकार को-आपरेटिव की रट को छोड़ कर किसानों को अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने का मौका क्यों नहीं देती है ? किसी एक सरकारी फार्म ने भी "कृषि पंडित" की उपाधि ली होती—किसी एक ने भी नहीं ली है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Co-operative farming is voluntary. People can come together for the purpose of pooling their resources. It is not a compulsory thing. Therefore, if the farmers come voluntarily to form themselves into a co-operative organisation, we need not stand in the way. On the other hand, we give all encouragement to it.

Selling of D.M.S. Ghee

* \+

***835. Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to sell Delhi Milk Scheme Ghee in Public auction and if so, the reason therefor;

(b) whether any tenders have been called for;

(c) the highest tender obtained; and

(d) whether this has been accepted by Government and if so, whether Government incurred any loss or profit?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Tenders for the disposal of 16 tonnes of ghee packed in 16 Kg. tins were called for in December, 1965.

(c) The highest tender received was @ Rs. 9.05 P. per kilogram.

(d) The highest tender was accepted by the Government; the loss incurred was Rs. 8,800 inclusive of overhead charges, interest etc.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know who are entitled to buy DMS ghee and how much in a month, whether their quota is going to be increased?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): There is no quota now. Anybody can purchase any quota.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the DMS ghee which was pointed out by MPs. to be of inferior quality has been disposed of?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In the past, unfortunately, for two or three years, they accumulated the butter without being sold. Therefore, it deteriorated, and we took the decision that it should be disposed of in auction and so we have disposed of it.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या यह बात सच है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में अच्छे घी की मांग इस देश में उतनी ही अधिक थी, जितनी आज है? अगर यह बात सच है तो डी० एम०

एस० के अच्छे घी की मांग क्यों नहीं है, जो इसे आक्शन कर के सेल करना पड़ा और 8 हजार रुपये घाटा का सहना पड़ा ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Because there is overproduction. (*Interruption*). I will tell you how it stands. For example, in November, the production of milk as against ghee was as follows: it was 31 lakhs as against 48 lakhs. In December, 32 lakhs and 52 lakhs. January, 1965, 40 lakhs and 51 lakhs; and in Febuary, 37 lakhs against 46 lakhs. Now, as far as buffalo's milk is concerned, we do not sell it as buffalos milk but we reduce the fat content to give per cent. Therefore, about 1.5 to 2 per cent of fat is removed and it becomes butter. So, the quantity of butter also has been increasing. That is why we found, for example, that in January, 1965, 952 kg. of ghee was produced. while in January, 1966, 61,545 kg. were produced. In February, 1965, 11,000 kg. were produced while in February 1966, 74,731 kg. were produced. That is why we found a large accumulation. Therefore we thought that at least the ghee which was getting older should be immediately sold off without being allowed to deteriorate. Therefore, we sold about 20 tons, keeping the rest for current consumption.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जहां तक इस स्कीम के घी का सवाल है, यह छोटे कन्ज्यूमर्स के लिये बनाया गया था, लेकिन छोटे कन्ज्यूम के लिए इसके दाम बढ़ा दिये गये है, 8 रु० से 11 रु० कर दिये गये हैं, जब कि बुल्क कन्ज्यूमर को 10रु० पड़ते हैं। इस अकारण पैसा बढ़ाने की पीछे कौनसी नीति थी ?

Shri Shinde: These sales, pertain to a period when there was emergency—September-October, 1965. (*Interruption*).

Shri Ranga: For consumption of ghee and butter also, the emergency stood in the way? What sort of people are you?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Shinde: I will explain it. The tin in which the ghee is stored was not available during September-October in the particular sizes. The material was kept for defence purposes. The Government had to store the ghee in 16 kg. size tins. And, as you know, for small tins there is great demand and for other sizes there is lesser demand. The commodity being perishable and as it gets some odour and becomes rancid, the Government decided that before it deteriorated too much, it was to be disposed of. Under these circumstances, these large-size were disposed of.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: But why did the price increase? He replied to other things.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Every year, a complaint was being made here that the DMS was losing in lakhs. When we went into the question, we found that we were selling milk as well as ghee at uneconomic prices, taking into account the procurement prices of milk. Therefore, the DMS administration went into the whole thing and they fixed economic prices for milk as well as ghee. That is why they had increased the prices. If the hon. Members are prepared to subsidise the whole thing and make it a charge on the tax-payers' money, then I can consider it.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: The Government's case is that there was overproduction and consumption was less. May I know whether Government have any idea as to how much ghee from outside is imported into Delhi and sold to the people here at a lower price, and if the DMS ghee is of a better quality and of good standard, why is it not sold in Delhi? What is the reason, and may I know whether the Government have tried to investigate into the matter?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is always a consumer preference. For example, people who are accustomed

to get milk, fresh milk, from the *doodhwala*, always think that the dairy milk is not good, whereas the dairy milk is pasteurised and is guaranteed to be pure. But they still prefer it. There is always consumer preference and some people do not go in for tinned products at all. So, we have to build up the market and slowly we are building it up.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलायेंगे कि इस स्कीम के अधीन जो दूध और घी तैयार किया जाता है और जो हम अपने घरों में अपनी गऊओं से दूध घी लेते हैं, इन दोनों की चिकनाई में और दूध की उत्तमता में बहुत अन्तर है, यह अन्तर क्यों है ? क्या आप वहां की गऊओं को खली और बिनौला आदि नहीं देते हैं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not costlier. If it is compared with the price of ghee which we purchase from outside, if anything, the DMS ghee is a little cheaper.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: If I heard him aright, the minister stated just now that the butter was deteriorating for the last three years and it was auctioned. Have government considered the fact that deteriorated butter will also deteriorate the health of the consumers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is why it is not to be used for human consumption and it is spared for other purposes for which it could be used.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are government aware that DMS ghee is not pure butter fat, but is a re-conditioned and toned product? If so, do the government notify the fact to the innocent purchasers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This has been examined. It is as pure as ghee can be. If there is any complaint, I am prepared to send it for chemical analysis.

Shri Sonavane: What are the reasons for removing the fat content from the milk which in effect becomes less nutritious?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir; as a matter of fact, a larger fat content is unhealthy and it is the tendency now to reduce the fat.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि इसको नीलाम कर दिया गया । क्या यह बात सही है कि वहां के जो डाइरेक्टर थे, श्री सिक्का, उन्होंने अपने निकटवर्ती सम्बन्धी को यह घी बेचा था, और उस से काफी मुनाफा लिया था ? अगर यह नीलाम किया गया तो इसकी बोली किन किन लोगों ने लगाई थी तथा यह घी खाने के लिए नहीं था, फिर भी वह खाने के लिए बेचा गया, क्या यह बात सही है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is with reference to the recent auction of pure ghee for actual sale. As far as Mr. Sikka is concerned, he is no longer there; he has been removed long ago. To say that Mr. Sikka was involved in it is wrong.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : किस किस ने क्या क्या दाम लगाये थे ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know when it is was said that milk which was unfit for human consumption was used for this purpose. Perhaps the hon. member is referring to milk which goes sour in the process of transport. That can be always used for preparing butter.

श्री शिव नारायण : आपने सवाल के जवाब में बताया कि हमारे पास ज्यादा घी था, जब आप के पास ज्यादा घी बढ़ गय तो दाम क्यों बढ़ा दिये, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है । इस बात को क्लियर करें, कि आपके पास माल ज्यादा बढ़ा गया, खपत नहीं हुई, तो दाम क्यों बढा दिये, यह कौनसी पौलिसी है ?

Shri Shinde: The cost of production has been worked out and the present selling prices ae based on the cost of productin. If the hon. member wants the break-up, I am prepared to give it.

Aid India Consortium in Foodgrains

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*836. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for constituting an 'Aid India Consortium in foodgrains' to enable India to obtain sufficient supply of foodgrains on occasions of drought and food crisis; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिस अनाज को सरकार सहायता के रूप में लेती है और जिस के लिए सरकार को कोई कीमत नहीं देनी पड़ती है और जिसका मूल्य जनता से वसूल किया जाता है तो यह रुपया फिर किस हद में खर्च किया जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो कंसोर्टियम के बारे में है । अब आप यह पूछ रहे है ? ...

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार को सहायता के रूप में कहीं न कहीं से तो अनाज प्राप्त होता है और मुफ्त में मिलता है, उसके लिए वह जनता से क्यों कीमत वसूल करती है । अगर उस रुपये को किसी अच्छे काम के लिए, किसी अच्छे मद में खर्च किया जाता जाता है तो उसका कुछ न कुछ ब्यौरा तो दिया जाए ।

Shri Govinda Menon: Sir, that cannot be distributed free.

Shri Ranga: Then what do you do?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : फ्री मिलता है तो फिर जनता से आप दाम क्यों लेते हैं ? बीच में आप दलाली क्यों खाते हैं ?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): For example, Sir, we get vitamin tablets and milk powder free. That is distributed free. But as far as foodgrains are concerned we are also distributing it free wherever gratuitous relief is necessary. In the previous answer it was said that we are distributing at the rate of one thousand tons per mensem to each State for gratuitous relief, for free distribution. Therefore, wherever free distribution is necessary, these commodities are used for that purpose.

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I know whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that in Japan, Italy and also in Belgium children are taking out processions and collecting funds because of famine conditions in India; if so, may I know whether the Government has informed those countries that the food position here is not so bad and that famine conditions are not there?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; we have informed them.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that a large section of our population are below the vulnerable limit of economic competence and there was the earlier practice of selling these foodgrains at less than cost price through the fair-price shops, may I know whether Government have given up their earlier practice of keeping these fair-price shops in all those areas where there is no compulsory statutory rationing and, if they have given it up, whether they propose to take it up again so that those people who are not able to pay

economic prices in the market would be provided with foodgrains in these fair-price shops with these imported foodgrains at less than cost price?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir, we have a large number of fair-price shops where we sell these things at controlled prices and the prices here are much lower than the market prices.

Shri Ranga: By "market price" does he mean "free market price" or is it "ration shop price"? I am suggesting that the prices should be lower than the ration shop prices.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, the controlled prices at all the places are the same. Wherever there are disabled persons who are unable to pay anything, we give it free.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the initiatives were taken by topmost politicians in the United States of America to have a world aid consortium to help India and also the initiative taken by the U.N. Secretary-General in this regard; if so, may I know whether before taking these initiatives and highlighting, unnecessarily, our food shortage, they sought the permission of this Government to make this world appeal?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as the consortium is concerned, no doubt, it was mooted in the United States of America and other places but it was never pursued and put through. As regards the world opinion and the appeal by the United Nations Secretary General and the Director General of FAO, they had our permission.

Shri Basumatari: Just now the hon. Minister replied to the question put by the hon. Member, Shri R. S. Pandey, that the Governments of other countries have been informed that we are not suffering from any famine. May I know whether the appeal made to the embassies here by the Minister and our going abroad with begging bowls to other countries gave a fillip to the students in other countries making collections in aid of India?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would like the hon. Member to go through the speech which I have made before the ambassadors. As a matter of fact, this very point was taken up. I referred to the publication in the foreign press that there are famine conditions and there would be large-scale deaths, and I said that there is absolutely no basis for these things and this should be stopped.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : जो अनाज आपको बाहर से मुफ्त मिलता है उसको अगर यहां फ्री बांटा जाए तो लोगों में आइडल रहने की और भीख मांगने की प्रवृति बढ़ सकती है । इसलिए जो भी बाहर से अनाज मिलता है और जिस को हिन्दुस्तान में बेचा जाता है तो उस अनाज को बेचने में क्यों सरकार हिचकिचाती है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Either there is shortage or there is no shortage. If there is no shortage, I do not see any reason why there should be so much of agitation. Therefore, when there is known shortage due to the failure of the monsoon, we have got to meet it, and what we can do by way of free gift is insignificant. For the rest we pay either in foreign exchange or in our own currency.

Landless Agricultural Labourers

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*837. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes have been received from States and Union Territories for the settlement of landless agricultural labourers; and

(b) if so, what they are and how they have been dealt with?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the names of the States and number of families to be settled together with the estimated cost is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-8924/66]. All these schemes have been approved by the Government of India and are being implemented by the State Governments as a centrally sponsored scheme under the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I find no mention of West Bengal in the statement. May I know the number of landless agricultural families in West Bengal? What is the reason why no scheme has been sent by that Government?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: As a matter of fact, West Bengal settled landless agricultural families in about 42,000 acres in the First and Second Plan. In the Third Plan they said they have no land for settling landless agricultural labour because they have to settle the refugees. They also wanted forests to be put in. Therefore, they are still surveying. It is not final.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the surplus land vesting in State Governments because of land reform schemes in the States is included in this?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: That is not included in this. But I may add that in the First and Second Plans the State Governments have settled agricultural labour on about 95 lakhs acres.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The statement covers 3,31,000 families. According to the latest assessment what is the number of landless agricultural families? What percentage of them are going to be rehabilitated by these schemes and what percentage will still be left without any help from the Government?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The hon. Member must be knowing that the percentage of landless labour in the country is about 18 per cent of the agriculturists. That comes to about 1.60 crores of families. Therefore, obviously 3,31,000 is a very small number. But, besides this, there is a general programme of the States to settle landless labour. That programme is going on.

Shri Basappa: In this Centrally-sponsored scheme under the Third Five Year Plan only 550 families are going to be settled in Mysore whereas the number is 11,000 in Kerala, 18,000 in Madhya Pradesh, 52,500 in Punjab and 75,000 in Bihar. Why is this step-motherly treatment meted out to Mysore? What are the reasons for settling only 550 families in Mysore? Am I to take it that there are only 550 families to be settled there?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: This is a Centrally-sponsored scheme but not a Centrally-directed scheme in the sense that we have not allotted the number for each State. The number has been fixed at the request of the State Government, depending upon the physical availability of land.

Shri Basappa: I want to know where the mistake has been committed.

Mr. Speaker: He admits that there is a mistake. He can detect it.

Shri Basappa: Have they ascertained the reason for a smaller number of families being settled in Mysore?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know whether in the case of those States, such as for example Andhra Pradesh, where it is known, it is a known fact, that large quantities of wasteland are available, what are known as banjar land, has the Central Government, while giving approval to these Centrally-sponsored schemes, at any stage consulted the State Governments as to why only this limited number of families were

to be settled in spite of there being so much wasteland available? Since these are plans for the Third Plan and we are at the end of the Third Plan, have they bothered to find out actually how far these plans have been implemented?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I will give the split-up which will give the answer to the question. Andhra Pradesh has already allotted 7.57 lakh acres in the First and Second Plan periods and in the Third Plan, besides this Centrally-sponsore scheme, they have allotted 9.77 lakh acres. This scheme is a Centrally sponsored scheme in the sense that certain expenses are beyond the Plan ceiling, certain incentives are given. Those schemes that I have mentioned of 7.57 lakh acres and 9.77 lakh acres are under the normal scheme of the State Government. That is the normal pattern.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: How far has it been implemented? The second part of the question has not been answered. This was at the beginning of the Third Plan. We are now at the end of the Third Plan. This was what was intended to be done. Do they know how much has actually been carried out?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: For 2,653 families to be settled under this scheme, what I call the Centrally sponsored scheme, expenses were to be of the order of Rs. 117 lakhs and the area was 11,577 acres. This scheme was accepted only two years ago and it was not taken up in the beginning of the Third Plan; that means, only within these two years there has been implementation of this scheme and, therefore, there has been slow progress on this. Whatever has not been taken up uptill now and has not been implemented will spill over to the Fourth Plan.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that the Government of India as well as the State Governments have stopped all proceedings in distributing Government wastelands among agricultural workers on some pretext or the other, more especially the emergency, and have they informed the State Governments that they would be free to distribute these lands again among agricultural workers? Following upon this, is it also not a fact that the agricultural workers, even though they ask for these lands to be allotted among themselves, are not being allotted these lands on the plea that Government have got some schemes for co-operative farming and, therefore, they are not prepared to allot them? What are the facts?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: As regards the point of co-operative farming, that is a limited programme, as the Minister just now said, a voluntary programme. In the country as a whole we have only about 5,000 co-operative farms under our scheme and the area is hardly 5 lakh acres or 6 lakh acres. Therefore there is no conflict of this with the other. As regards the allotment of land to agricultural labour, I have given the figure. It is a big programme and it is related to the shortage of money, but we cannot say that due to the emergency there has been no allotment. As a matter of fact, the figures that I gave were for the last two years and I stated that implementation under the Centrally sponsored scheme has been more so during the last two years. This was the period of the emergency. Therefore we are giving all the stress on this programme.

श्री मौर्य : खेतिहर मजदूरों को समस्या को लेकर हमारी पार्टी, भारतीय रिपब्लिकनल पार्टी ने एक जनव्यापी आन्दोलन छेड़ा था जिस में 2 लाख लोग जेल गये थे । उस समय श्री सरकार ने विश्वास दिलाया था कि जो जमीन जंगलों के नाम पर सुरक्षित है लेकिन जिस में कोई जंगल नहीं है उस जमीन को खेतिहीन मजदूरों में बांट दिया जायेगा । तो क्या इस ओर भी सरकार कोई कदम उठा रही है, कि जो जमी जंगलों के नाम से सुरक्षित है लेकिन जिस में एक भी पेड़ नहीं हैं, उसको

अब खेतिहर मजदूरों में बांट दिया जाये ।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : इस पर बराबर विचार होता है और जो जमीन फारेस्ट लायक नहीं होती लेकिन उस में लिखा होता है कि जंगलात है उन को काट कर दिया जाता है । लेकिन इसका सर्वे होना होता है । इस के लिये सेंट्रली स्पांसर्ड स्कीम है । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट सर्वे करती है । आप आन्दोलन करें या न करें, क्योंकि बिना आन्दोलन किये हुए सरकार यह सब काम कर रही है । सरकार स्वयम् इस काम के लिये चिन्ता करती है ।

श्री मौर्य : मैंने पूछा था कि जो जमीन जंगलात की सुरक्षित है, लेकिन जिस में एक पेड़ भी नहीं है, ऐसी सैकड़ों एकड़ जमीन है . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि ऐसी जमीन जरूर तकसीम की जायेगी।

श्री मौर्य : अभी तक एक एकड़ भी अलाट नहीं की गई है ।

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: How many landless families have been settled in Assam during the Third Plan and is Government aware that so much waste land is available for settlement of these landless families?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: In the statement itself, under the scheme, the number of families is given as 5,800 and the money allotted is Rs. 101 lakhs. How many are settled is not with me just now.

श्री बाल्मीकी : माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अंत तक भूमिहीन खेतिहर मजदूरों को जमीन कुछ मन्थर गति से बांटी गई है, यह मैं मानता हूं, लेकिन अभी तक बहुत सी जमीन के पट्टे भी नहीं लिखे गये हैं और न पट्टे लिखने के कारण इस में भ्रष्टाचार भी चला है, और वह इस तरह से पट्टे यदि लिखे भी गये हैं तो मजदूरों से 500, 500 और 1000, 1000 रुपये लिए जाते हैं लेकिन रसीद केवल 50 रुपये या 40 रुपये की दी जाती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस तरह के केसेज आप के नोटिस में आये हैं । यदि आये हैं तो राज्य सरकारों को, जो कि धेले का काम नहीं कर रही हैं सजग करने के लिये कोई कदम उठाया जायेगा ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : मैं मान नहीं सकता कि राज्य सरकारें धेले का काम नहीं कर रही हैं । उन लोगों ने एक करोड़ एकड़ दे दिये । एक करोड़ एकड़ देना धेले का काम होगा यह मैं नहीं समझ सकता । अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई स्पेसिफिक शिकायत दें तो हम उसकी जांच कर सकते हैं। लेकिन ऐसी कोई शिकायत हमारी नोटिस में नहीं आई है ।

श्री गुलशन : खेत मजदूरों की समस्या को सामने रख कर क्या कभी सरकार ने ऐसा सोचा है कि अगर एक राज्य में ऐसी जमीन नहीं है जो कि मजदूरों को दी जाये तो दूसरे राज्य में दी जाये, जैसे कि राजस्थान में और दूसरे राज्यों में जमीनें खाली पड़ी हैं । क्या सरकार ने कभी ऐसा सोचा है कि एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में खेत मजदूरों को जमीन दी जाये ।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : राज्यों में इस पर बराबर विचार होता है । यह बात भी सही है कि तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में एक राज्य के मजदूर दूसरे राज्यों में गये हैं । दूसरी जगह के मजदूर केरल में गये हैं, पंजाब के मजदूर राजस्थान में गये हैं । यह योजना भी हमारी है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सरकार को इस बात का जरूर पता होगा कि खेतिहर मजदूरों में सब से अधिक लोग हरिजन, आदिवासी और पिछड़ी जातियों के हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि 3 लाख 31 हजार कुटुम्ब जो बसाये जाने वाले हैं उनमें इन लोगों का अनुपात

क्या रहेगा, या इस में भी भाई भतीजावाद चलेगा ।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : यह संख्या तो मेरे पास नहीं है लेकिन मेरा अनुमान है कि उन में अधिकतर हरिजन वगैरह हैं ।

Shri Balakrishan: In view of the fact that the wages of agricultural workers are very much lower than those of any other labourers, apart from the scheme of land settlement, may I know whether Government is contemplating any other welfare scheme which can be of help to the agricultural workers in raising their wages?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: It is a very vast question. But I can say in a few words that there are schemes for weakers sections like Harijans in the sense of organising poultry; dairy and fisheries and there is the rural works programme and also the scarcity area programme as just mentioned by the hon. Minister. These do help agriculturists, landless workers and Harijans in raising their wages.

Crushing of Sugarcane

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*838. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to crushing of sugarcane in various States;

(b) whether all the standing sugarcane would be crushed by the mills or otherwise in all States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. (Placed in *Library. See* No. LT-5925/66].

(b) and (c). It is expected that all sugarcane available to sugar factories will be crushed by them before they close crushing operations for 1965-66 season.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलायेंगे कि अभी तक कितने एकड़ जमीन पर गन्ना बाकी है जो पेरा नहीं गया है ।

Shri Shinde: It is very difficult to give the exact acreage figure because we do not get these figures from the States. But I may say for the information of the hon. Member that this year's planting has been to the tune of 64 lakh acres and out of that 25 per cent is utilised by the sugar factories for manufacturing sugar.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : जैसे कि मंत्री महोदय ने आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किये हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश, में सब से अधिक पेराई हुई है । लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल में देवरिया जिला है जिस में चौदह शुगर मिलें हैं । उन में से एक भटनी मिल है जिस में काफी तादाद में गन्ना नहीं पेरा गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार कोई सक्रिय कदम उठाना चाहती है जिस से उस क्षेत्र के किसानों का गन्ना भटनी मिल ले ले या उस की पेराई हो जाये ।

Shri Shinde: This year, the sugar industry is having the maximum crushing possible. We made enquiries from the various State Governments and all the State Government have informed us that all the cane that would be available to sugar factories will be crushed during this season. But in regard to the individual complaints as mentioned by the hon. Member, I have no information. If he writes to me, I will make enquiries and find out the position.

Shri Sonavane: May I know what steps Government are contemplating to take for going to the rescue of these sugar mills for payments to be made to agriculturists who are not still paid due price of sugarcane on account of the non-availability of funds at their disposal and the stocks are increasing at the godowns of sugarcane crushers?

Shri Shinde: This question is being looked into. In fact, the Minister of Food and Agriculture had also discussed the problem with the Minister of Finance. I myself discussed the matter yesterday with the Governor of the Reserve Bank. The Governor is trying to find out how the difficulties of the sugar industry can be removed. In certain areas, it is true that the sugar industry is facing the difficulty of making payments to the cane growers, but as the Reserve Bank is expected to look into the problem, this problem is likely to be solved in the near future.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : इस स्टेटमेंट में लिखा हुआ है कि महाराष्ट्र में 4,412 टन गन्ना पेरा गया और उत्तर प्रदेश में 9,337 टन गन्ना पेरा गया । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितनी गन्ना मिलें महाराष्ट्र में हैं और कितनी गन्ना मिलें उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं ?

Shri Shinde: I do not know to which statement the hon. Member refers. The statement which has been given to the Lok Sabha, today only refers to ths sugarcane crushed during the last about four or five months . . .

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the number of factories in U.P. and Maharashtra.

Shri Shinde: There are about 78 factories in U.P.; I do not have the exact figure. The corresponding number for Maharashtra is 33.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that the cane growers have a feeling that, when they take the sugarcane to the factory, the sucrose content or the sugar content will be less because of less weight and whether in view of this, the sugar cane rates will be revised and they will be given something more because the supply of 45 tonnes will be regarded as 35 tonnes?

Shri Shinde: I do not think that this is the solution to the problem. I have already submitted to the House in my previous reply that, taking into consideration the nature of the sugar industry, the crushing season extends from November to May and necessarily the harvesting has got to be spread over all the six or seven months. The only solution to the problem is to introduce early maturing varieties and late maturing varieties so that the cane does not deteriorate and the sugar content remains the same. I may inform the hon. Member that we have tried this in a number of areas in our country and with success.

Shri S. Kandappan: From the statement I find that the quantity of sugarcane crushed is more where the per acre yield is less and *vice versa*. May I know the reasons for this anomaly?

Shri Shinde: The obvious reason is that, during the current season, as is well known, we had a drought and in a number of areas, because of failure of rains, the crops have not come up according to expectations.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या मंत्री महोदय का मध्य प्रदेश की उन गन्ना मिलों की ओर ध्यान गया है जहां पर काश्तकार लोग गन्ने में लदी गाड़ियों लिये मिलों के फाटक पर दो, दो और तीन, तीन दिन तक खड़े रहते हैं और उनका गन्ना तोला नहीं जाता है और उनका भुगतान भी इकट्ठा रुपया काट कर दिया जाता है ?

Shri Shinde: I have no information about the specific complaint to which the hon. Member refers. But as far as Government of India is concerned, we desire that the cane should be harvested, transported and delivered to the factories in the minimum period possible, so that there is no loss to the cultivators as well as to the factories. But I do not know about the individual case to which the hon. Member refers. He can write to me about that.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : दिल्ली शाहदरे से कुछ दूरी पर आप यदि जाकर देखें तो पायेंगे कि मिल-मालिकों ने जितना गन्ना लेने का बौंड भरा था वह गन्ना उन्होंने किसानों से नहीं लिया है और अभी तक गन्ना खेतों में काफ़ी खड़ा हुआ है, और वह सूखने लग गया है तो क्या सरकार मिल मालिकों को वह गन्ना किसानों से लेने के लिये कहेगी ? वह किसानों से जल्द से जल्द गन्ना ले लें नहीं तो मिल-मालिकों से उसके लिए किसानों को हरजाना दिलवाया जाय ?

Shri Shinde: Last time also the hon. Member referred to this question. On that basis I made some enquiries from the Punjab Government and the information which I have received from the Punjab Government shows that the sugar factories are expected to crush all the canes available. There are limitations of crushing capacity of factories, but, as I have already submitted, the crushing capacities of factories are being utilised this year to the maximum extent possible and we are having a record crushing and record production of sugar this year.

Shri K. N. Pande: In view of the fact that most of the factories have reached the limit of their borrowing power with the result that they are not in a position to purchase further cane, which has caused great disappointment in the minds of the cultivators, Government, as I have understood, are taking some steps in the matter. May I know whether the hon. Minister thinks it better to make a statement in the House so that this atmosphere of dismay may be removed from the minds of the cultivators?

Shri Shinde: As I have already stated, we have examined this question in detail. We find that about 65 to 70 factories out of about 298 or 299 have adequate credit facilities for them; as for the rest, I have already submitted that we are examining the position and trying to find out possibilities of how to go to their rescue, and how to help the factories which are in difficulty.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the usual difficulty in crushing sugarcane in time with the old sugar machinery which was set up in the early thirties, may I know whether any steps are being taken for changing the old ones and replacing them with new plants?

Shri Shinde: As the hon. Member himself might be aware, the Government of India have appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Shri Gundu Rao to go into the problem of rehabilitation and modernisation of the sugar industry; the report has been submitted I think I have already laid it on the Table of the House; if not, I am prepared to lay it on the Table of the House. Government are examining the report and the various recommendations made therein.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि गुड़ का भाव कम हो जाने की वजह से जो शुगरकेन गुड़ बनाने में जाता है वह इस साल नहीं जा रहा है और इससे शुगर फैक्टरीज में गन्ने की ज्यादा सप्लाई हो रही है और इस से मई, जून तक जब गरमी का सीजन आ जायेगा पंजाब, यू० पी० और बिहार इन में तब तक फैक्टरीज चलेंगी तो भी गन्ना खत्म नहीं हो सकेगा तो इस के लिए गवर्नमेंट क्या सोच रही है और उस के लिए क्या सावधानी बरत रही है कि सारा शुगरकेन खत्म हो जाय ?

Shri Shinde: As I have already submitted, according to the information which has been furnished to us by the various State Governments, the factories are expected to crush the available cane. So, I do not know whether the information of the hon. Member is correct.

Intensive Agricultural Development Programme

*839. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be please dto state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the study report conducted by Dr. N. Sinha of the pilot unit established in Ludhiana along with the Intensive Agricultural Development Programme;

(b) if so, the steps taken to reorient the programme in the light of the observations made in the report with special regard to the question of putting farm production targets under the village bodies;

(c) how far it is true that the introduction of Panchayati Raj has led to friction between the Block Development officials and the Panchayat Samities affecting adversely the Intensive Agricultural Development programme; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to make the block machinery effective?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Any case of friction between the Panchayat Samities and the Block Development Officials has not come to our notice so far.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Apart from their own analysis, may I know whether Government have appointed or set up any study team to go into this question, and if so, with what findings?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I do not know if the study team on research centre is expected to go into this question also; I think the hon. Member himself is a member of that committee or evaluation team, if I remember aright.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What is the exact mechanism for determining the target of village production by associating the panchayat samities and village panchayats?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: On an institutional basis, these panchayati raj bodies on the three-tier system, the panchayat, the panchayat samiti and the zilla parishad are being associated in implementation of the programme and activising the people....

Shri Ranga: Activising the people by electricity?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Of course, we have difficulties in the sense that an integrated approach to the extent required is not there. Therefore, we are trying to inter-relate the panchayati raj bodies with the co-operatives so that they have an impact on the agricultural production programme. But the desired effect is yet to be there, and so, we are trying to improve the position.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: With reference to part (d) of the main question, particularly, may I know whether it is not a fact that by all assessments made and according to the opinions of all including those for whom the blocks are meant, and of those who are holding charge of the blocks, it has been established that blocks are the greatest block in the way of development, and, therefore, they should be scrapped here and now, and if so, do Government propose to see this through and get it done?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Government are also block-headed.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: My answer is that neither is this related to the main question nor am I prepared to agree that the block organisation is the greatest block in agricultural production. This is the opinion of a section of people; it is true that there may be weaknesses in certain States, and we are trying to remove those

weaknesses and improve their working.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Let them take the view of the Lok Sabha.

An hon. Member: Let us have a census.

Shri Ranga: If my hon. friend would keep his ears to what is said here, he would find that a reply has already come from his side also. Is it not a fact that because the chairman of the panchayat samitis wish to have complete freedom to use these funds as they like and as their groups like, for political and other purposes, they are opposed to the functioning of the block development officers? Is it not a fact that in several States a demand is being made by the chairman of these panchayat samitis for the abolition of this institution of block development officers because it is standing in the way of their making use of the block funds as they like?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Both are not facts.

Shri Ranga: How can he say that both are not facts?

Mr. Speaker: It is for him to say.

Shri Ranga: How can he fly away in the face of facts which have been brought to the notice of Government?

Mr. Speaker: If he will write to me, I will find out.

Shri Ranga: All right.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: May I clarify?....

Mr. Speaker: Short Notice question.

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

विश्वविद्यालयों के अध्यापकों के वेतन-क्रम

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S.N.Q. 14. श्री वाल्मीकी :
श्री त्रिदिब कुमार चौधरी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
डा० रानेन सेन :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री मनोहरन :
श्री वारियर :
श्री अन्सार हरवानी :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बड़े :
श्री ही० ना० मुकर्जी :
श्री राम हरख यादव :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि विश्वविद्यालयों एव कालेजों के अध्यापकों ने अपने अखिल भारतीय संगठन अर्थात् अखिल भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय कालेज अध्यापक संस्था और उस से सम्बद्ध राज्यों की संस्थाओं, के तत्वाधान में 21 मार्च, 1966 को संसद भवन के सामने प्रदर्शन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन की मागें क्या हैं और उन्हें पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार देश भर में उन के वेतन-क्रमों में विद्यमान असमानता को दूर करने के लिए तैयार है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने इस विषय में कोई आश्वासन दिया था ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसे कार्यान्वित न करने के क्या कारण है ?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(b) to (e). The demand of the teachers is that the enhanced scales of pay recommended by the University Grants Commission should be implemented with effect from 1st April, 1966.

On 16th February, 1965, a deputation of the West Bengal University and College Teachers' Association had waited on me and I had informed them that the Ministry of Education would accept any revision of the pay scales of college and University teachers which the University Grants Commission may recommend and that the Ministry would also try and see what financial assistance could be given to the States in order to help them to implement the revised scales. The University Grants Commission has since recommended certain enhanced scales of pay for college and University teachers on an all-India basis. These scales, if adopted, will remove the disparities in the different parts of the country. On account of the financial stringency facing the country, it has not been possible to find adequate resources to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission for revised scales of pay with effect from the 1st April, 1966. Efforts are, however, being made to see if the required financial resources could be found for giving the necessary assistance to all the States to enable them to implement the recommendations.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise to a point of order.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Under what rule?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: 376. In reply to part (b), he has said 'Yes'. . . .

Mr. Speaker: If the answer is incorrect, there is no point of order involved.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The question was based on a demonstration staged by the teachers on 21st March. In reply to that, the Minister refers to a deputation which met him on 16th February in connection with their grievances. We want information as of March. Is it open to the Minister to give a reply which does not concern the question at all?

Mr. Speaker: A demonstration was staged on 21st March.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: To that he said 'Yes'. But what about the other thing?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that. What else can I do?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly protect us.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not know what my hon. friend's grievance is. I have put all the facts and materials before the House.

श्री बाल्मीकी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे माननीय मंत्री जी से यह आशा थी कि वह मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब एक सिलसिले से देंगे, पर ऐसा नहीं हुआ। उन्होंने जो विवरण सभापटल पर रखा है, उस से भी मुझे संतुष्टि नहीं है, फिर भी उन के इन शब्दों से कि

> "Efforts are, however, being made to see if the required financial resources could be found for giving the necessary assistance to all the States to enable them to implement the recommendations".

इस बुद्धिजीवी वर्ग में आशा का संचार होता है। मैं उन से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन अध्यापकों के वेतनक्रमों की डिसपेरिटी को दूर करने सम्बन्धी यनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन की सिफ़ारिशों को लागू करने के बारे में उन की ये कोशिशें कहां तक और कब तक सफल हो सकेंगी, वर्ना इन आश्वासनों को पूरा करने में सालहा साल लग जाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने भाषण ही शुरू कर दिया है।

श्री बाल्मीकी : यह मिला-जुला प्रश्न है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend has not pointed out in what respect

my answer is incorrect. As far as my efforts are concerned, I am in constant discussion with the Finance Minister, and I hope some result will come as soon as possible. As far as I am concerned, I am doing my best.

श्री बाल्मीकी : समय की अवधि बताई जाये—कब तक ? महीने, दो महीने, तीन महीने में ? वर्ना इस में सालों लग जाते हैं ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I can quite sympathise with my hon. friend. He is losing his patience with me. May I ask him to have a little more patience for a short time, and I will be able to announce the decision.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार का ध्यान आज के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्ज' की रिपोर्ट की तरफ़ गया है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत सौ अध्यापक ऐसे हैं, जिन को वेतन मिले हुए पांच पांच महीने गुजर गए हैं ; यदि हां, तो उन की दिक्कत को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That has no bearing on this question, but apart from that, my attention has been drawn, and I am looking into it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The last portion of the statement is:

> "Efforts are, however, being made to see if the required financial resources could be found for giving the necessary assistance to all the States to enable them to implement the recommendation."

A similar assurance was given to the teachers on 15th February, 1965:

> "The Ministry of Education will accept any revision of pay scales for college and university teachers which the University Grants Commission might recommend, and the Ministry will also try and see what financial assistance they can give to the States so as to help them implement the revised scales. It is understood that such revision will come into force from the beginning of the Fourth Plan."

Recently, after demonstrating before Parliament, the teachers delegation met the Education Minister, the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister. The Education Minister was sympathetically helpless, the Finance Minister gave them a long lecture on India's economy, and the Prime Minister told them, "Do whatever you like".

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Is he going to put the supplementary or not? I cannot listen to all that. I cannot allow that. Would he put his supplementary now?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He made a statement. Should I not quote it?

Mr. Speaker: The whole thing cannot be quoted. I cannot allow him to quote for five or ten minutes and then put the supplementary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have not taken more than one minute.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since the teachers' delegation met the Finance Minister, the Education Minister and the Prime Minister, may I know whether a decision is likely to be taken by Government, or whether they will wait for an all-India agitation of the teachers and then react?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have already told the House that I am doing my best to see that a decision is arrived at as soon as possible. I only hope the teachers will not set a bad example to their students and will not agitate.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are starving.

Shri M. C. Chagla: ....take to agitational methods. When they waited on me, I told them that they should set a better example by being disciplined themselves.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They have issued a statement that they have gone empty.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यापकों के द्वारा अपने वेतन में बढ़ोतरी कराने के लिए जो मांगें रखी गई हैं, उन के बारे में वे पिछले अनेकों दिनों से इस मंत्रालय को बार बार सूचना देते आए हैं, लेकिन इस मंत्रालय और सरकार की तरफ से उन पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है । उस के परिणामस्वरूप उन लोगों के हड़ताल करने तक की नौबत आ गई है । क्या सरकार इस बात को ध्यान में रखेगी कि उन की जो वाजिब मांगें हैं, उन्हें तुरन्त निपटाया जाये और उन को ऐसी स्थिति में न पहुंचने दिया जाये कि उन के हड़ताल करने की नौबत आवे ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is not correct to say that the Ministry has paid no attention to their demands. My Ministry has had great sympathy with their demands. They asked the UGC to recommend better scales, and the Ministry accepted those scales. But my hon. friend knows that we are facing a very serious financial stringency. The only question is of finding the resources. Nobody suggests they have not got a good case, but the difficulty is to get the resources, and I am doing my best to get them.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the fact that it is perhaps undesirable to make reflections on whatever the teachers are proposing to do since the Minister himself is in an embarrassing position in having given an assurance which he finds himself not in a position to implement, and in view of the representatives of the teachers having been told by the Prime Minister that on her return from America she would herself go into this matter, may I know if he can assure the House that he seriously intends what he says in the last paragraph of the statement that perhaps before very long implementation of the assurance which he had given on the basis of the UGC recommendations will actually take place?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said, I am trying my best to arrive at a decision even before the Prime Minister returns to India. But, as I said, it is not entirely in my hands. We have to consider various aspects because this is not a matter for one year. If we agree, it is a matter for five years and the Finance Ministry has to try and see whether it has the resources to implement this for five years. But I assure my hon. friend that I am doing my best.

Dr. Ranen Sen: The hon. Education Minister a few minutes ago, said that the teachers should themselves observe discipline. But, is it known to the Education Minister that since 1962, in view of the fact that the salaries of university and college teachers in West Bengal are far less than the salaries that the teachers elsewhere get, they were making their demand and they did not take any step to realise their demand, and so, if it is known to the Minister, would the Minister make a statement here saying how long would the teachers have to wait, because, if they threaten to strike, then the whole educational institutions will come to a stop? Therefore, is the Minister prepared to make a positive statement here? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Again and again, the same demand is coming. Order, order.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Just a minute ago, the Minister made an observation. The teachers, in their memorandum, to the Education Minister, stated that whereas Rs. 100 crores could be spent on TV, Rs. 4 crores could not be found by this Government for redressing the grievances of the teachers. Are we to accept such a statement from the Government?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I can make this positive statement, or rather, I can repeat this positive statement; that I am doing my best and I would appeal to the teachers; they listened to my appeal last year, and they did not start any agitation. My appeal to them again is that they should not

start any agitation. I am doing my best; they should realise it and they should not set a bad example.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विश्वविद्यालय के जो शिक्षक हैं, उनको राज्य सरकारों ने आश्वासन दिया, लेकिन उसका आधार केन्द्रीय सरकार का आश्वासन था।

चूंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आश्वासन को पूरा नहीं किया, राज्य सरकार भी अपना कर्तव्य अदा नहीं कर पाई। अब केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह कारण दिया है कि इस वक्त पैसे का घोर अभाव संकटकालीन स्थिति को ले कर है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या पिछले 10–12 महीनों में सरकारी नौकरियों में जो उच्चस्तरीय नौकर हैं तथा सरकारी उद्योगों में जो बड़े लोग हैं, उनकी तनख्वाहों में मंहगाई भत्ते में इजाफ़ा हुआ या नहीं? अगर उनकी तनख्वाह बढ़ सकती हैं और इसमें संकटकालीन स्थिति बाधा उत्पन्न नहीं करती, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि विश्वविद्यालय के जो शिक्षक हैं उनकी तनख्वाहों के बारे में आप संकटकालीन स्थिति की बात करते हैं, उसका क्या मतलब है?

Shri M. C. Chagla: In the case of Government servants, there was the Pay Commission. The Government was bound by the terms of the Pay Commission.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह भी आश्वासन था, क्या इस से आप बंधे हुए नहीं हैं।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Let me make it clear to this House what is the assurance that I gave to the teachers. I said that I would refer the case to the University Grants Commission after I went to Calcutta and a reference was made to the University Grants Commission. The University Grants Commission recommended certain scales. The Ministry accepted them, and then we were faced with a financial stringency. So, there is no assurance which I have not carried out.

Dr. Ranen Sen: The Central Government is responsible for all the trouble that is taking place in West Bengal.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In the statement, it is said:

> "....A deputation of the West Bengal University and College Teachers' Association had waited on me and I had informed them that the Ministry of Education would accept any revision of the pay-scales of college and University teachers which the University Grants Commission may recommend....".

Later, it is also stated as follows:

> "The University Grants Commission has since recommended certain enhanced scales of pay...."

So, he has made this assurance. Now, he says he did not give this assurance. When he has given an assurance, should it not be implemented? *(Interruption)*.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have made the further assurance, and I have got it verbatim here. I said that after accepting them, I will do my best to see that funds are available from the Central Government. That assurance also, I will carry out.

Shri Ranga: Sir, acceptance on the part of a Minister of Government means that it should be implemented. The Minister is conscious of the fact that in consultation with the Finance Ministry, with the Finance Minister's consent, he should be prepared to implement it, as otherwise, no Cabinet Minister can say in the name of the Government, that he is prepared to accept it or he has accepted it. When he said that he has accepted it, it means that it is liable to be implemented. It is bound to be implemented. There is no other construction that can be put upon it. And, he is an ex-Chief Justice.

Shri Warior: Is it not a fact that the West Bengal Chief Minister announced about two months back that as soon as the UGC recommends an increase of salary for the private college teachers also to make it on a par with that of the university teachers, he will implement that if the matching grant is given? What stands in the way of giving the matching grant?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We cannot implement the scales in Bengal alone. This is an all-India question and we have to pay all the States who are prepared to implement this scheme. We propose to bear 80 per cent and the States bearing 20 per cent. So, we have to consider not only the case of Bengal but all the States in India to realise what the financial implications are. That is being actually considered. I would only ask the House to be patient.

श्री राम हरख यादव : मैं यह जानता हूं कि हमारे अध्यापक राष्ट्र को मजबूत बनाने के लिये और साक्षर बनाने के लिये बहुत बड़ा काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो जवाब दिया है, वह एक गोरखधंधा मालूम होता है । अध्यापक के लिये चाहे वह यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन हो, चाहे मिनिस्टर साहब हो, चाहे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री हो या वह स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट हो, सारी चीजें उसके लिये एक ही हैं । वह अपना काम करता है और अच्छा मुआवजा चाहता है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मिनिस्टर साहब बार बार अपनी लाचारी के गीत गाते रहेंगे या कोई ठोस कदम उठावेंगे ताकि हमारे टीचरों की हालत अच्छी हो जाय और उनकी तनख्वाह बढ़ सकें ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am helpless, because as I have pointed out, it is a question of resources and financial stringency. Even so, I am doing my best to see what can be done. I have every sympathy with the teachers and I know the contribution they are making. I know they are very badly paid. I have said so publicly over and over again. I realise all that, but the problem is an all-India one and it has to be tackled on an all-India basis.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Drought Conditions in States

***834. Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Eswara Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has asked the drought-hit States to furnish full details of scarcity conditions in areas affected by the recent monsoon failure;

(b) if so, whether they have received the details and scrutinised them; and

(c) the important aspects of facts provided which makes for necessary adjustments in the next year's plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission addressed only the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Mysore and Orissa on the subject. Andhra Pradesh, the other drought-affected State, was not addressed as the Commission decided later that Central Teams should visit the drought-affected States. Reports of the Central Teams with regard to all such States have been received with the exception of Andhra Pradesh. These reports bring out, in some detail the extent of scarcity prevailing in the States concerned as well as the measures recommended for meeting it. Amongst other things, the Central Teams have suggested to the State Governments that apart from the relief works financed from the non-plan budget, they might utilise the plan schemes also for providing relief and that some of these

schemes may be accelerated or taken up on an expanding scale during the current year as well as in 1966-67.

River Steam Navigation Companies

*840. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been drawn up for full utilisation of the assets of the River Steam Navigation Companies; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). As a result of the recent hostilities with Pakistan, the river services operated by the Rivers Steam Navigation Company Ltd. on the Calcutta-Assam route were suspended in September, 1965. At present a portion of the Company's fleet is being utilised for local river services in Assam. Proposals for fuller utilisation of the other assets of the Company are under consideration.

Withdrawal of Crop Levy Scheme by Rajasthan Government

*841. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government have withdrawn the crop levy scheme from kharif produce, like jowar, maize and paddy;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India was consulted by the Government of Rajasthan before resorting to this step; and

(c) whether other State Governments are being advised on similar lines by the Government of India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

सस्ती दरों पर अनाज बेचने के लिये स्टोर

*842. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने सस्ती दरों पर अनाज की व्यवस्था करने के लिये बड़े नगरों में स्टोर खोलने का निश्चय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे किन स्थानों पर तथा किस आधार पर खोले जाएंगे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख). सभी बड़े शहरों में सरकार पहले ही उचित मूल्य की दुकानों या राशन की दुकानों से निर्धारित भावों पर खाद्यान्नों का वितरण कर रही है । सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से ऐसी अधिक से अधिक दुकानें चलायी जा रही हैं ।

Spray Irrigation Methods

*843. **Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in introducing the spray irrigation methods in the sandy and arid areas of the country;

(b) the result of the experiments conducted in this behalf; and

(c) Government's future plans in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The method is still in the experimental stage and has not been introduced on any large scale.

(b) Only one experiment on cotton has been conducted for two years at the C.A.Z.R.I. This has shown 10 to 15 per cent less consumptive use of water than flat or furrow irrigation methods. However, due to very sandy nature of soil, this difference in the consumptive use of water does not compensate for the high cost of installing the spray irrigation equipment.

(c) Government will take a decision in the light of results of experiments. According to the present indications, the high cost of the equipment is regarded as a prohibitary factor for large scale introduction of spray irrigation.

Crash of Air India Plane on Mont Blanc

*844. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report published in the *Times of India* of 19th February, 1966 to the effect that the crash of the Air-India plane on Mont Blanc on the 24th January, 1966 was due to collision with an Italian jet fighter;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made to find out the correctness of the report; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Inquiries made so far have failed to establish the correctness of this report. The French Commission of Inquiry which is conducting investigation into the accident will look into this aspect.

Food Zones

*845. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Patnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received the report of the expert committee on food zones;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Inter-State Roads

*846. **Shri N. R. Laskar:**
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for building inter-State roads connecting the Capitals of all the States;

(b) whether the scheme has been implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir. The Capitals of all States are already connected by a good net-work of roads which serve as inter-State roads.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

First-aid Facilities at Palam Airport

*847. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that first-aid facilities provided at the Palam airport are reported to be inadequate; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Adequate First-Aid facilities are available at Palam airport. An Airport Health Officer is always available for rendering first-aid to injured persons. In addition, facilities for first-aid are also available at the Air Force Medical Inspection room. Arrangements also exist for the removal of persons requiring hospitalisation, to the nearby Military hospital.

Khandsari Sugar Industry in U.P.

*849. **Shri Krishnapal Singh:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several lakhs of people are engaged in the manufacture of khandsari sugar in U.P.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this year, large stocks of khandsari have accumulated and that its price has fallen considerably resulting in loss to the producers of sugarcane khandsari due to a ban on its export from the State;

(c) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have represented to the Centre to lift the ban; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The exact number of people engaged in the manufacture of khandsari in U.P. is not known.

(b) There have been reports that large stocks of khandsari have accumulated in Uttar Pradesh and there has been a downward trend in khandsari prices. With the announcement of a large quota for export of khandsari from Uttar Pradesh, the prices have again shown an upward tendency.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government have considered the matter and have decided to liberalise quotas for export of khandsari from Uttar Pradesh and also the procedure for export.

आगरा डिपो में खाद्यान्नों को लादने तथा उतारने पर व्यय

*850. **श्री बागड़ी :**
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 17 अक्तूबर, 1961 से 16 अक्तूबर, 1963 की अवधि तक आगरा डिपो में खाद्यान्नों के लादने उतारने तथा ढुलाई कार्यों पर लगभग साढ़े तीन लाख रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान था ;

(ख) क्या आगरा डिपो पर किये गये कार्य के लिये सरकार ने ठेकेदार को

साढ़े तीन लाख रुपये के स्थान पर लगभग अठारह लाख रुपये का भुगतान किया था और क्या लगभग साढ़े चौदह लाख रुपये का ज्यादा भुगतान किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का जांच करवाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या अधिक भुगतान के लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) खुली निविदा जांच के बाद प्राप्त निविदाओं के तुलनात्मक मूल्यांकन के लिए नई ठेका अवधि में गत वर्ष में हुए वास्तविक खर्चे के आधार पर लगभग 3.28 लाख रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान लगाया गया था । यह तब प्रचलित प्रथा के अनुसार था ।

(ख) ठेकेदार ने कार्यों की विभिन्न मदों के लिए अनुमोदित दरों पर वास्तव में जितना कार्य किया उसके लिए 18.53 लाख रुपये का भुगतान किया गया है । ज्यादा भुगतान किए जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है । इस अवधि में कार्य की मात्रा गत वर्ष में वास्तव में किए गए कार्य से बहुत ही अधिक थी और ठेकेदार को वास्तव में किए गए कार्य और जिसकी विधिवत् जांच की गयी थी, का भुगतान किया गया था ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Official Liquidator at Bombay

***851. Shri R. K. Khadilkar:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether any defalcation has come to light in the office of the Official Liquidator at Bombay;

(b) if so, the nature of such defalcation, the amount thereof, the person or persons responsible and the period to which it is related; and

(c) whether periodical inspections of the office of the Official Liquidator, Bombay have been conducted by the Senior Officers of the Company Law Board?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) Yes.

(b) A part of the rent realised from tenants of Colaba Land & Mills Co. Ltd. (in liquidation) has been misappropriated in the office. The matter is under investigation by the Police and the Department. The exact amount defalcated, the period to which it relates and the persons responsible will be known on the completion of the enquiries. Departmental investigation so far made indicates cash defalcation of about Rs. 28,700 which is subject to modification on final reconciliation of accounts. Persons suspected have been arrested and/or dismissed or suspended.

(c) Yes, regularly by the Regional Director, Company Law Board.

Non-acceptance of Rupee Payment for Transactions on Board the Air India Flights

***852. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India on its flights refuses to accept payment in Indian rupees from Indian passengers for transactions on board;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the taboo on the rupee will be lifted; and

(d) whether in the alternative, passengers will be allowed a more liberal quantum of foreign exchanges?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is in accordance with the ruling of the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Report of Secretaries' Committee on Drought Conditions in States

*853. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Committee of Secretaries appointed by the Planning Commission to suggest action to be taken to meet the situation arising out of drought conditions has submitted its recommendations; and

(b) if so, the important recommendations made and the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-5926/66.]

Rise in Prices of Foodgrains

*854. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the role that the consumer cooperatives are playing in arresting the rise in the prices of foodgrains and the distribution of the same in the rural areas of the country; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of consumer co-operative societies in the rural and urban areas of the country?

The Deputy Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) As a rule, there are no separate consumer cooperatives being organised in rural areas. Distribution of consumer articles in the rural areas is being undertaken as a part of normal activity of primary agricultural credit societies and marketing societies. In a number of States, these institutions are running fair price shops for distribution of foodgrains at controlled prices.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to increase the number of consumer cooperatives in urban areas and select increased number of marketing cooperatives and village service societies for the distribution of consumer articles in rural areas during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

खाद्यान्नों की बरबादी

*855. **श्री मधु लिमये :** क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री 1 मार्च, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 277 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि खाद्यान्नों की बरबादी को रोकने के लिए किये गये उपाय कहां तक सफल सिद्ध हुए है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : निश्चित रूप से यह कहना कठिन है कि खाद्यान्नों की बरबादी को रोकने के लिए किए गये उपायों से कितनी बचत हुई। फिर भी अनुमान है कि पौद रक्षा संगठनों द्वारा स्टोरेज पेस्ट्स के लिए प्रयुक्त खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा 1960–61 में 5 लाख मीटरी टन से 1964–65 में 20 लाख मीटरी टन तक हो गई है। इसमें खाद्यान्नों की वह पर्याप्त मात्राएं शामिल नहीं है जो व्यक्तिगत रूप से किसानों तथा व्यापारियों द्वारा प्रयुक्त की गई थी। इसके अतिरिक्त सभी आयातित खाद्यान्नों को भण्डारों में खराब होने से भली भांति बचाया गया है।

Quota of Imported Wheat

***856. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Heda:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have approached the Central Government to increase their quota of imported wheat;

(b) if so, the names thereof and the increase demanded; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). Some changes in the monthly requirements of foodgrains are indicated by some of the States; others do not indicate any such change. The monthly allocations of foodgrains from Central stocks are arranged keeping in view the changes indicated by the State Governments in their monthly requirements and the total availability with the Centre. The change indicated in the monthly requirement by any State loses its significance on the expiry of that particular month as no useful purpose will be served in comparing these changes in the requirements as indicated by any State and the monthly quotas fixed for that State.

Large Scale Seed Farms in Private Sector

***857. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to encourage large scale seed farms in the private sector;

(b) whether Government had written to the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry to assist Government in raising food production in the country;

(c) if so, with what response; and

(d) how Government propose to utilise the offer of cooperation received from the industrialists?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi, was addressed to explore, through its constituent Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the possibility of its members taking up the seed business in the country.

(c) Only one offer was received in response to this letter to the Federation. Certain details were called for from this party and the same are awaited.

(d) It is proposed to interest the private parties in the seed business. It is for the individual entrepreneurs to work out specific schemes and suggest what assistance, is any, is needed.

Judicial Enquiry into Air Accidents

***858. Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Parashar:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri H. C. Soy:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to order a judicial Enquiry into the recent crashes of a Fokker Friendship and Caravelle of the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) if so, its composition; and

(c) when it will submit its report?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The compositions of the two Courts of Inquiry set up to investigate the accidents to Fokker Friendship and Caravelle aircraft are given below:—

FOKKER FRIENDSHIP AIRCRAFT

Court—

Shri G. D. Khosla, Retired Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court.

Assessors—

1. Shri G. C. Arya, Deputy Director General of Civil Aviation;
2. Shri Y. R. Malhotra, Director of Air Safety, Civil Aviation Department;
3. Group Captain H. D. Mehra, Indian Air Force.

CARAVELLE AIRCRAFT

Court—

Shri G. D. Khosla, Retired Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court.

Assessors—

1. Shri G. C. Arya, Deputy Director General of Civil Aviation;
2. Shri Y. R. Malhotra, Director of Air Safety, Civil Aviation Department;
3. Group Captain H. D. Mehra, Indian Air Force.
4. Shri A. B. Advani, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service.

(c) It is difficult to prescribe a time limit as it depends on the nature of each case. Generally such inquiries take from 3 to 6 months to complete.

Merger of Tourist Corporations

*859. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to merge the two Corporations set up last year for the promotion of turism, namely, Tourist-Hotel Corporation and the Tourist Transport Corporation;

(b) if so, the envisaged reorganised pattern of the Tourist Department and the Corporations for promotion of tourism; and

(c) the circumstances necessitating the reorganisation?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is yet to be worked out.

(c) The re-organisation has been found necessary with a view to effect economy and better co-ordination.

Foodgrains Storage System

*860. **Shri Shree Narayan Das**: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study team of Indian and Swedish experts appointed to conduct a general survey and analysis of questions relating to the establishment of an efficient grain storage system in India has completed its work and submitted its report;

(b) if so, the broad features of its conclusions and recommendations;

(c) whether the report has been considered; and

(d) if so, with what results and action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement containing the broad features of its conclusions and recommendations is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5927/66].

(c) The interim report submitted earlier on the port of Kandla has been considered by the Government. The main report is, however, still under consideration.

(d) After examination of the interim report on the port of Kandla, it has been decided to proceed with the preparation of a detailed technical report including engineering plans and designs.

Agricultural Production Board

*861. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) how for the composition and powers of the Agricultural Production Board at the Centre have been enlarged to enable it to function effectively;

(b) whether the decisions of the Board would be treated on par with the decisions of the Government of India; and

(c) the provision, if any, for cooption of a Minister as a member of the Board, when matters concerning the particular Ministry come up before the Board?

3068 (Ai) LSD—3.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The composition and powers of the Agricultural Production Board were enlarged in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) Resolution No. 2-4|65-APB dated the 10th December, 1965 which was published in the Gazette of India Part I-Section 1 (page 26) dated 1-1-1966.

(b) The decisions of the Board are treated as the decisions of the Government of India as long as they are within the Plan provisions and within the framework of the approved budget provisions of the Ministries concerned.

(c) The Chairman of the Board has powers to coopt any other Minister as a member of the Board when matters concerning his Ministry are coming up before the Board at any of its meetings.

Report of Soviet Experts on Fishing

2931. **Shri A. K. Gopalan**: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any reports on fishing from the Soviet experts who toured the country recently;

(b) the important suggestions made in the report for the development of fishing in the country;

(c) whether any suggestions were made about the development of fishing at Kerala sea Coast; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (d). A team from the U.S.S.R. consisting of a

Fishery Expert, Processing Expert and Harbour Expert came to India for discussions and for getting first-hand knowledge of various fishing centres and equipment in use in order to determine the nature of assistance that may be made available by the Government of U.S.S.R. No report has been received but it is expected that concrete suggestions will be received after the team have had consultations with the authorities in Moscow.

Manufacture of Tapioca Edible Flour in Kerala

2932. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is planning to establish units for the manufacture of tapioca edible flour in Kerala; and

(b) if so, which are the centres where these units will be set up?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

महाराष्ट्र को खाद्यान्नों का सम्भरण

2933. **श्री बे० शि० पाटिल :**
श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1963-64, 1964-65 और 1965-66 में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने कुल कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न (चावल, गेहूं, मक्का तथा चना) मांगे और प्रति वर्ष उसे कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न दिये गये ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : सभी राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं और केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास खाद्यान्नों की समस्त उपलब्धि को ध्यान में रखकर राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से प्रत्येक राज्य की आवश्यकताओं की जांच की जाती है । वर्ष 1963, 1964 और 1965 में महाराष्ट्र राज्य को वास्तव में निम्नलिखित मात्रा में खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई की गयी थी :—

	(लाख मीटरी टन में)
वर्ष	मात्रा
1963	6.48
1964	13.12
1965 . .	14.84

वर्ष 1966 के लिए अब तक महाराष्ट्र को 8.8 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न नियत किए गए हैं।

Import of Wheat from U.S.A.

2934. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S. Government have issued two 'Food for Peace' authorisations to India for the purchase of wheat from U.S. suppliers;

(b) if so, the details of the authorisations; and

(c) the quantity of wheat involved in the authorisations and its value?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). The

U.S. Government have issued under PL. 480 two Purchase Authorisations on the 1st March, 1966 and another two Purchase Authorisations on the 10th March, 1966 for wheat. The details of these are as under:—

P. A. No.	Commodity	Quantity	Amount	Particulars
39-183	Hard Wheat	23,492 M.T.	$ 1,381,000	Contracting period 8-3-1966 to 30-4-66. Shipment period 8-3-1966 to 31-5-1966.
39-184	Hard Wheat	30,431 M.T.	$ 1,788,500	—do—
39-185	Hard Winter Wheat	637,000 M.T.	$ 37,440,500	Contracting period 17-3-1966 to 31-5-1966. Shipment period 17-3-1966 to 30-6-1966.
39-187	Hard Winter Wheat	85,000 M.T.	$ 4,997,000	Contracting period 10-3-1966 to 31-5-1966. Shipment period 10-3-1966 to 30-6-1966.

Indo-Belgium Air Service

2935. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether air agreement has been signed between India and Belgium for the operation of air services to and from Belgium; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). A draft of an Agreement for the operation of air services to and beyond the territories of Belgium and India was initialled in New Delhi on 4th March, 1966. The Agreement will come into force after signature and ratification. Till then, the terms of the Agreement will be treated confidential.

Commodity Committees

2936. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have abolished the different Commodity Committees including the Indian Central Jute Committee and re-constituted Indian Jute Development Council under the administration of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) if so, the detail and composition of the re-constituted Board; and

(c) its powers and functions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Out of the nine Central Commodity Committees, the following five Committees including the Indian Central Jute Committee have been dissolved with effect from the 1st October, 1965:

(i) Indian Central Jute Commitee;

(ii) Indian Central Sugarcane Committee;

(iii) Indian Central Tobacco Committee;

(iv) Indian Central Arecanut Committee; and

(v) Indian Central Spices and Cashewnut Committee.

The following four Committees will be disolved with effect from the 1st April, 1966:

(i) Indian Central Cotton Committee;

(ii) Indian Central Oilseeds Committee;

(iii) Indian Central Coconut Committee; and

(iv) Indian Lac Cess Committee.

Consequent upon the dissolution of the Indian Central Jute Committee, the Department of Agriculture is looking after the development and marketing work relating to jute, hitherto handled by the Committee. For assisting and advising the Government of India in this behalf, an Indian Jute Development Council has been constituted under the Department of Agriculture.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5928/66].

Central Cold Storage Advisory Committee

2937. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a Central Cold Storage Advisory Committee under the Cold Storage Order, 1964;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee; and

(c) the terms, powers and functions of the Committee?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A copy of the Government Resolution containing the composition, terms and functions of the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5929/66].

Supply of Foodgrains in Rationed Areas

2938. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid down certain specifications of wheat and other grains in the rationed areas of the country for distribution and sale;

(b) if so, the details of the specifications; and

(c) the penalty for selling underquality wheat and other grains not responding to the specifications to the consumers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). All foodgrains distributed or sold in the country have to conform to the quality standards laid down under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. The details of these standards are given at item A. 18.06 in Appendix B to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1965. Sale of Substandard food articles in the country is an offence punishable under the said Act.

Paddy Procurement

2939. Shri M. G. Thengondar: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the paddy procured by the Food Corporation of India in Mamargudi of Thanjavur District is sent over a long distance for hulling purposes and brought back to the Food Corporation godown at heavy expenditure; and

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred per quintal on such transport and action taken to reduce the cost of transport?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir. The Food Corporation of India has not purchased any paddy in Mannargudi of Thanjavur district.

(b) Does not arise.

Price of Tapioca

2940. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of tapioca in Kerala State has fallen steeply during the last few months;

(b) whether this fall in price is due to restrictions in export; and

(c) the steps being taken to assure economic price to the tapioca cultivators?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, in some centres.

(b) The restriction on movement may be one of the factors which determine prices.

(c) The price position is being watched. For the present, Government does not consider that any special steps are called for.

ट्रैक्टर ठेले (ट्रौली)

2941. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या किसान खेतों में खाद ले जाने के लिए अपने ट्रैक्टर-ठेलों को काम में ला सकते हैं; और

(ख) क्या अपनी खेती की पैदावार को बाजार में बेचने लिए किसानों को अपने ट्रैक्टर-ठेलों को उपयोग में लाने का अधिकार प्राप्त है ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही उसे सभा-पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दिया जाएगा ।

Supply of Sugar to Madhya Pradesh

2942. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the requirements of sugar in Madhya Pradesh during 1965-66; and

(b) the quantity actually supplied to Madhya Pradesh during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Allotment of sugar to Madhya Pradesh during the sugar year 1965-66 (November-October) will be about 1,64,000 tonnes.

(b) 40,000 tonnes of sugar has been allotted to the State Government from November, 1965 to January, 1966 and 34,985 tonnes of sugar was lifted during the same period.

Scooter-rickshaw Fares

2943. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fares of Scooter-Rickshaws in Delhi have now further been increased and all those rickshaws have been equipped with the taxi-type meters; and

(b) if so, the details of the fares that will now be charged and the reasons for increasing the same?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). In view of he increase in the operational cost of Scooter-rickshaws, the State Transport Authority, Delhi, at its meeting held on 9th March, 1966, agreed to the following increase in the fare structure in respect of these vehicles with effect from 15-3-1966, subject to their being fitted with an approved fare

meter within a period of six to nine months:—

(i) Minimum of 40 paise for the first 1½ kilometre or less; and

(ii) 10 paise for each subsequent half kilo-metre or part thereof.

Requirement of Tractors

2945. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Maurya:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of the annual requirements of the heavy, medium and small tractors of the Indian farmers (excluding the demand for non-agricultural uses);

(b) how much of this demand in the current year is proposed to be met from indigenous production;

(c) how much of this demand will be met by imports and from what countries and in what proportion;

(d) how much of the demand will go unsatisfied; and

(e) the steps taken to curb black market in tractors arising out of the pressure of the increasing demand on the limited supply?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. The estimated requirements for 1966-67 are as under:—

	12-18 H.P.	6,000 Nos.
	20-30 H.P.	12,000 Nos.
	35-50 H.P.	2,000 Nos.
	TOTAL	20,000 Nos.
(b)	12-18 H.P.	1,000 Nos.
	20-30 H.P.	8,000 Nos.
	35-50 H.P.	2,000 Nos.
	TOTAL	11,000 Nos.

(c) and (d). A proposal to import some tractors from U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia is under consideration. As the import has necessarily to be limited, some portion of the demand will remain unsatisfied.

(e) The import of tractors takes place through the State Trading Corporation. The Corporation fixes the prices at which these should be sold by the agents. Check on selling prices is exercised through periodical sales returns submitted by the agents. There is no control on price of indigenously manufactured tractors. The question of fixing the sale prices of indigenous tractors is under consideration.

Halipad Scheme at Calcutta

2946. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Halipad Scheme at Calcutta has been approved by Government;

(b) if so, where this Halipad will be located; and

(c) the total estimated cost of this project?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No, Sir. No Scheme for a Halipad at Calcutta is under the consideration of Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Food Polytechnic at Ahmedabad

2947. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a food polytechnic at Ahmedabad;

(b) whether it would be run by the Centre or by the State Government; and

(c) the programme of training in this Institute and who will be trained there?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Food Polytechnic would be run by a Society registered under the Registration of Societies Act 1860 which would be financed and represented by the Central and State Governments;

(c) It will offer training courses in various crafts concerning food such as bakery, food preservation including canning and dehydration of fruits and vegetables, cookery, waiting, and Hotal Reception. Other items such as fish handling, meat handling, food-grains processing, cold storage etc. may be added in due course. The minimum qualification for admission would be H.S.S.C. or its equivalent or, by selection from among those with experience in the craft-trade.

एयर इंडिया को होने वाले लाभ

2948. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या **परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1964–65 में एयर इंडिया को 3 करोड़ रुपये का लाभ हुआ था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह लाभ भाड़े में वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप हुआ है ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) 1964–65 वर्ष के दौरान एयर-इण्डिया का चालन लाभ 362.03 लाख रुपया था।

(ख) लाभ में कई कारणों का योग रहा । कारपोरेशन की आय में माल यातायात में बढ़ौतरी और भाड़े की दरों में मामूली बढ़ौतरी मुख्य कारण रहे।

भारत पाकिस्तान संघर्ष में असैनिक उड़ानों में कमी

2949. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या **परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विगत भारत और पाकिस्तान के संघर्ष के समय असैनिक उड्डयन विभाग की ओर से सैनिक कार्यों में क्या सहायता दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या असैनिक विमानों द्वारा सैनिक कार्यों में सहायता देने अथवा माल ढोने का काम करने के फलस्वरूप उनकी उड़ानों में कोई कमी हुई ; और

(ग) हाल में हुए इस संघर्ष के दौरान किन-किन मार्गों पर नियमित सेवायें बन्द रहीं ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) नागर विमानन विभाग द्वारा नियंत्रित वायु-यातायात नियंत्रण सेवायें, वायु नौचालन और वैमानिकी संचार सुविधाओं को देश की सुरक्षा आवश्यकताओं के लिये रखा गया । नागर विमानन विभाग ने भारतीय वायु सेना को फैले हुए वायु मंडल पर "आइडेन्ट और इयर्ज" सुविधा प्रदान करने के प्रयत्नों में भी सहायता की ताकि भारतीय प्रदेश में किसी शत्रु के दाखिल होने का फौरन पता लग सके ।

(ख) और (ग). सुरक्षा चालनों में दी गई सहायता के परिणामस्वरूप नागर उड़ानों में कोई कटौती नहीं की गई परन्तु नीति के फलस्वरूप पाकिस्तान तक तथा उसके ऊपर उड़ने वाली आई० ए० सी० द्वारा चालित सेवाएं 6 सितम्बर, 1965 से रोक दी गई। ऐसी रोकी गई सेवाओं की एक सूची निम्न प्रकार है :

पाकिस्तान तक सेवायें

1. दिल्ली/कराची
2. दिल्ली/लाहौर
3. बम्बई/कराची
4. कलकत्ता/ढाका

पाकिस्तानी प्रदेश पर उड़ानें

1. दिल्ली/काबुल/दिल्ली
2. कलकत्ता/बागडोगरा
3. कलकत्ता/गौहाटी
4. कलकत्ता/गौहाटी/मोहनबाड़ी
5. कलकत्ता/तेजपुर/जोहट
6. कलकत्ता/अगरतला/सिल्चर
7. कलकत्ता/अगरतला/ खोवाई/ कमालपुर/कैलाशहर
8. कलकत्ता/अगरतला/सिल्चर/ इम्फाल
9. कलकत्ता/अगरतला/गौहाटी
10. कलकत्ता/गौहाटी/तेजपुर/लीलाबारी/ मोहनबाड़ी।

विवाह तथा तलाक के मामले

2950. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री शिंकरे :

क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965 में विभिन्न अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत विवाह तथा तलाक के कितने मामले दर्ज हुए ;

(ख) क्या सरकार गत वर्षों की अपेक्षा इन मामलों की संख्या में वृद्धि होने के कारणों का भी पता लगाया है ;

(ग) क्या ऐसे विवाहों तथा तलाकों के कारण आत्महत्या की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री के० रा० पट्टाभिरामन) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित जानकारी भारत सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि विवाह तथा तलाक सम्बन्धी विधियों का प्रशासन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है।

Assistance to U.P. Government

2951. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan or aid was given by the Centre to the Uttar Pradesh Government during 1965-66 to gear up cooperative movement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount that will be given to the State during 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). A loan of Rs. 25.550 lakhs and a grant of Rs. 39.586 lakhs have so far been sanctioned during 1965-66.

(c) This has not yet been finalised.

गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय के वनस्पति विभाग को अमरीका से वित्तीय सहायता

2952. श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय : क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका के कृषि विभाग ने पी० एल० 480 करार के

अन्तर्गत गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय के वनस्पति विभाग को 1964 और 1965 में वित्तीय सहायता दी थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कुल कितनी राशि दी थी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इशाक्षर मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) पांच वर्षों की अवधि के लिये, 2,69,305 रुपये ।

सामुदायिक विकास योजनाओं संबंधी सम्मेलन

2954. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सामुदायिक विकास योजनाओं के बारे में दिसम्बर, 1965 में दिल्ली में एक सम्मेलन हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने ग्राम सेवकों को, जिन्होंने अपने क्षेत्र में अधिकतम उत्पादन कराया है, पुरस्कार देने तथा उनकी पदोन्नति करने के बारे में सम्मेलन के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया है; और

(ग) क्या यह प्रस्ताव परियोजना अधिकारियों पर भी लागू होगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इशाक्षर मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां । राज्यों में सघन कृषि कार्यक्रमों की क्रियान्विति करने वाले विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों का एक सम्मेलन नई दिल्ली में 15 से 18 दिसम्बर, 1965 तक हुआ था । सम्मेलन ने सघन कृषि कार्यक्रमों की प्रगति तथा समस्याओं का अध्ययन किया ।

(ख) सम्मेलन में अन्य बातों के अतिरिक्त जिले तथा खंड स्तरों पर कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये अच्छा कार्य करने वाले कार्यकर्ताओं को प्रोत्साहन देने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया । निर्णय किया गया कि जिला स्तर पर बहुत अच्छा कार्य करने वालों को मेडल तथा प्रमाण-पत्र दिये जायेंगे । खण्ड स्तरीय कर्मचारियों को, जिन में विकास अधिकारी, विस्तार अधिकारी तथा ग्राम स्तर कार्यकर्ता भी शामिल हैं, त्योहारों पर तथा महत्वपूर्ण अवसरों पर रुपये के रूप में उचित पुरस्कारों के अतिरिक्त प्रमाण-पत्र दिये जायें । इस सिफारिश को अन्य सिफारिशों के साथ आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए राज्य सरकारों के पास भेज दिया गया है ।

(ग) जिन जिला स्तर अधिकारियों को मेडल तथा प्रमाण-पत्र दिये जाने हैं उन में परियोजना अधिकारी, जिला कृषि अधिकारी, सहकारी समितियों के उप-सहायक रजिस्ट्रार तथा विषय विशेषज्ञ आदि शामिल हैं।

Cooperative Institutions

2955. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestion of organising training in management of officials in cooperative institutions on the lines of the training given to managerial personnel in the private sector;

(b) how far the cooperatives have been suitably patterned to build up a sector in the national economy to match the private sector in terms of cost levels, porductive efficiency, business relations and managerial skill; and

(c) whether the Central Cooperative Stores functioning in different areas of the country have shown promises to match the competition from private enterprise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cooperatives have been organised in the fields of credit, marketing, porcessing and distribution. They have been assisted with trained personnel, financial assistance, supplies of requisites, and training facilities for members and non-official office bearers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Cooperative Movement in Orissa

2956. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan or aid was given by the Centre to the Orissa Government during 1965-66 to gear up Co-operative movement in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A loan of Rs. 7.692 lakhs and a grant of Rs. 25.221 lakhs have so far been sanctioned during 1965-66 .

Development of Sugarcane Cultivation in Orissa

2957. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have given any financial assistance to Orissa for the development of sugarcane cultivation in that State during 1965-66;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total acreage brought under sugarcane cultivation in that State and the total production of sugarcane in Orissa during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) No separate grant is sanctioned scheme-wise. A lumpsum amount is, however, sanctioned in March every year as grant for all Agricultural Development Schemes including sugarcane development on the basis of expenditure incurred in the year by the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Information is not available at present.

Agricultural Experts

2958. Shri Badshah Gupta: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state the cadre and number respectively of agricultural experts under the employment of the Union Government with monthly salary, cadre-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Assistance to Drought affected Areas

2959. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States which have been affected by drought and failure of rains have asked for special financial assistance for tapping their underground water resources to combat drought in their respective areas; and

(b) if so, the extent of financial assistance sought and the extent to which assistance has been given to them?

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). In view of

the drought conditions in several States, the Government has laid special emphasis on the development of minor irrigation schemes such as construction of tubewells, dugwells and installation of pumpsets. With a view to assisting the States in accelerating the implementation of the minor irrigation programmes under the Emergency Food Production Drive and also enabling them to undertake minor irrigation schemes in drought affected areas, the Government of India has afforded additional financial assistance to various States from time to time during the current financial year 1965-66.

A statement indicating the original outlays agreed to in the beginning of 1965-66 and additional allocations made to the States from time to time during 1965-66 to various States for implementing their minor irrigation schemes is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5930/66].

Aid from Ford Foundation

2960. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ford Foundation has offered a grant of 1.3 million dollars to India to support the national food production efforts in the country; and

(b) if so, the projects to be financed with this grant?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No offer of any new assistance has been made.

(b) Does not arise.

Civil Cases filed against Central Government

2961. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Civil cases filed against the Central Government throughout India in the year, 1965; and

(b) the cases in which the judgements were against Government and action taken on them, if any?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). The information sought for is not readily available. It will have to be obtained from various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and also from the States, and will take considerable time.

Profits of Air-India

2962. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the profits of Air India during 1965-66 have declined in comparison to the previous years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to check the decline?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) According to the results achieved so far during the current year 1965-66, the operating profit of Air India has declined in comparison with the profits for the previous years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65.

(b) The main reasons are increased expenditure and curtailed operations.

(c) The steps which are being taken to check further losses are (a) providing increase in capacity by expansion of operations and (b) effecting economy in expenditure to the extent possible.

पार्श्ववर्ती सड़क (लेटरल रोड) पर कोसी नदी पर पुल

2963. **श्री नाहटन चौधरी :**
श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल :

क्या **परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक पार्श्ववर्ती सड़क बनाने की योजना है जो कोसी नदी पर हो कर गुजरेगी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह सड़क कोसी नदी को कहां पर पार करेगी इसका निर्णय आज तक नहीं हुआ है और इसलिये इस सड़क का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग बन नहीं पा रहा है ; और

(ग) निर्णय कब किया जायेगा और निर्माण कार्य कब समाप्त होगा ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) जी हां, फिर भी पार्श्ववर्ती सड़क के निर्माण की प्रथम प्रावस्था में स्कीम की व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत् आयोग द्वारा कोसी नदी पर एक बांध बनाने के लिये उपयुक्त स्थान का निश्चय करने के लिये सर्वेक्षण माडल अध्ययन इत्यादि सहित जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है । कोसी के लिये आवश्यक व्यवसाध्य नदी प्रशिक्षण कार्य को उपयोग में लाने के लिये बांध पर ही सड़क पुल बनाया जायेगा । लिंक सड़कों को मिलाने वाले पुल के पश्चिम की ओर मुजफ्फरपुर और दरभंगा तथा पूर्व की ओर अरारिया और फारबेस गंज के बीच, पार्श्व सड़क परियोजना के अन्तर्गत जिन लिंक सड़कों का निर्माण अब हो रहा है उनको मिलाने वाले पुल के पहुंच मार्गों का निर्माण बांध तथा पुल के लिये उपयुक्त स्थान प्राप्त होने के बाद किया जायेगा ।

(ग) बांध तथा पुल के स्थान की जांच समाप्त हो जाने के बाद निर्णय किया जायेगा । यह फंड की उपलब्धता पर भी निर्भर करता है । स्वीकृति के बाद इस कार्य के पूरा होने में लगभग तीन वर्ष लगेंगे ।

Destruction of Forests

2964. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be please dto state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made as to how many acres of forests in each State have been destroyed during the Third Plan period; and

(b) if so, the extent of acreage of forest destroyed during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

Earth Tremors

2965. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of earth tremors and earthquakes recorded in India in February, 1966; and

(b) their velocity?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). One earthquake of moderate intensity and seven earth tremors of slight intensity, originating in India, were recorded in February, 1966. Besides, these, a large number of earthquakes and earth tremors in other parts of the world were also recorded.

Effect of Fertilizers on Soil

2966. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the dangerous effects of chemical fertilisers on the fertility of the soil and the quality of food;

(b) whether it is a fact that the fertilisers exhaust the productivity of the soil in the longer run and make the land barren and unproductive;

(c) whether Government are aware of Sir Albert Howards findings in India that fertilisers are a great menace to the soil and upset the nutritive value of the food; and

(d) whether Government are also aware that while the Western nations are changing to organic farming, chemical farming is being introduced in India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Innumerable scientific evidences from all parts of the World show that chemical fertilisers when properly used have no dangerous effects. It has not been established that chemical fertiliser has a deleterious effect on the quality of food.

(b) It is likely that under an unbalanced system of fertiliser application the productivity of the soil may be adversely affected. But judicious application of chemical fertilisers, based on a scientific study of the soil, can never make the land barren and unproductive. This has been fully verified from the results of a large number of long-term manurial experiments conducted all over the world including this country.

(c) Sir Albert Howard's work in India in these fields was mainly connected with the effective utilisation of agricultural wastes by preparation of valuable composts and his contributions in this direction have no doubt been important. In his well known book written along with Y.D. Wad, "The Waste Products of Agriculture" published in 1931, Sir Albert pointed to the need for keeping up the supply of organic matter in the soil. At the same time, he made the following unambiguous statements which are quite self-explanatory.

(i) "The Rothamsted experiments undoubtedly proved that if proper quantities of combined nitrogen, phosphates and potash are added to soil, satisfactory crops for many years can be obtained without addition of organic matter beyond that afforded by roots of the crops grown", and

(ii) "The view now beginning to be held is that only after the supply of organic matter has been adequately provided for, will full benefits of artificials be realised. This appears to be a great field for future experiments in the judicious use of artificials to lands already in a fair state of fertility.

In his subsequent publication, "An Agricultural Testament, 1940", published after leaving this country Sir Albert wrote in rather strong terms against artificial fertilisers and in support of compost.

However, with due regard to the great savant it can be stated that the World is now far from the realms of "Nature's Own Agriculture". The nature's balance to maintain sustained productivity has been tampered with and today the crop residues which are left over on the land, after meeting the needs of a disproportionate and alarming increase in the human and cattle populations, are hardly adequate to ensure enough of plant nutrient supply in the soil. The chemical fertilisers have thus come to stay. As has been stated earlier, the nutritive value of food is not adversily affected by chemical fertilisers and there is no sound experimental evidence to the contrary. The scientific world does not agree that fertilisers can be a menace; when used in a judicious way, they are an undoubted asset.

(d) The usefulness of organic manuring cannot be denied, but it is not a fact that Western nations are giving up fertiliser use in preference to the organics. The World's average consumption of the three major fertiliser nutrients (N & P & K) during 1963-64 was 9.14 kg. per hectare in comparison to India's 3.39 kg. only. The averages for Europe and North America were as high as 65.61 and 17.22 kg. respectively.

Imports under PL-480

2967. Shri Wadiwa:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the arrangement made for the import of PL-480 wheat as food for wages under Title II programme during the current and the next financial year;

(b) whether any State in the past had availed of such scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps Government envisage for an equitable distribution of food for wages received under Title II programme from the United States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No decision has been taken so far regarding import of foodgrains from U.S.A. under Title II of PL-480 during the current or the next financial year.

(b) and (c). In 1964, when drought conditions prevailed in Rajasthan, the U.S.A. made 30,000 tonnes of wheat available under Title II of PL-480. A surplus quantity of about 9,000 tonnes out of this was subsequently diverted towards rural works programme in U.P. for payment of wages in kind. Wheat under Title II of PL-480 has also been made available for payment of wages in kind to persons engaged in improvement of tanks in Purulia District of West Bengal.

(d) The procedure for distributing foodgrains to the people engaged on the works will be laid down by the State Government concerned. It has, however, been suggested to the State Government that they may adopt a system of issuing coupons for foodgrains to ensure that only those who are actually employed on scarcity relief works benefit from this programme.

Cotton

2968. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri Shiv Dutt Upadhayaya:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of area covered by cotton crop in 1964-65 and 1965-66;

(b) the quantity of cotton produced in 1964-65 and 1965-66;

(c) the quantity required by cotton textile and yarn industry in the country; and

(d) the quantity of cotton imported to meet the needs of production in the country in 1964-65 and 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). According to the all-India Final Estimate of Cotton, 1964-65, total area and production of cotton for 1964-65 were 8,154 thousand hectares and 5,408 thousand bales of 180 kgs. each respectively. Similar information for 1965-66 is expected to be available sometime in the month of July, 1966 (after the close of agricultural year, 1965-66).

(c) The total mill consumption was 6,372 thousand bales in 1964-65 and is

expected to be about 6,000 thousand bales in 1965-66.

(d) The imports in 1964-65 were 850 thousand bales. Similar information for 1965-66 will be available after the close of the season in August, 1966.

Food Policy

2969. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Maurya:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has circulated a note to Congress M.Ps. regarding Food Policy Alternatives;

(b) whether the note envisages any change in regard to Government policy on zones, procurement and State trading; and

(c) if so, the nature of this change?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Fertiliser Supply to Maharashtra

2971. Shri D. D. Mantri: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fertilisers supplied to Maharashtra during 1965-66 so far;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the quota of fertilisers during 1966-67; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The requisite information is appended below:-

Kind of fertiliser	allotment (1965-66)	Quantity Supplied till 7-3-1966
	(Tonnes)	(Tonnes)
Sulphate of Ammonia	1,28,820	1,28,820
Urea	41,775	31,700
Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	7,640	6,363
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	9,404	5,007
Ammonium Phosphate	200	..
Ammonium Chloride.	1,000	972

(b) and (c). Allocations for 1966-67 are under consideration and will be made in favour of the State Govt. on quarterly basis according to the usual practice. In view of the expected improvement in the total availability of fertilisers during 1966-67, allotments to the State of Maharashtra from the Central Pool during 1966-67 are likely to be higher than in 1965-66.

C.D. Blocks in Maharashtra

2972. Shri D. D. Mantri: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have requested the Central Government to increase the allocation for Community Development Blocks in the State during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Ship-building Yard in Gujarat

2973. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiations have taken place between the Governments of India and Yugoslavia to set up a ship-building yard in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

आलू बीज का सम्भरण

2974. श्री कांबले :
श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :
श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :

क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने की दृष्टि से बढ़िया किस्म के आलू बीजों के संभरण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान देने के बारे में यत्न की व्यवस्था की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत चार वर्षों के दौरान दिये गये अनुदान के राज्यवार आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र): (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने केवल 1964-56 तथा 1965-66 की अवधि में ही रोगमुक्त आलू के प्रमाणित बीजों के उत्पादन के लिए केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता दी है ।

(ख) अनुदानों का राज्यवार विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :—

राज्य का नाम	1964–65		1965–66	
	ऋण	अनुदान	ऋण	अनुदान
आंध्र प्रदेश		..	42,310	19,002
आसाम	..	9,582	3,75,000	1,32,000
केरल	10,000	3,885	4,000	7,000
मद्रास		1,950		51,239
महाराष्ट्र		10,600		1,02,282
मैसूर	..	14,400	..	2,61,000
उड़ीसा	3,00,000	5,000	15,45,000	9,65,000
पंजाब				11,000
राजस्थान				22,800
गुजरात	..	..	4,00,000	23,000

इस के अतिरिक्त स्टेट प्लानों में भी ऐसी ही योजनायें शामिल हैं।

Fixed Deposits accepted by a Company in New Delhi

2975. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Warior:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received from the public that one private limited Company of Connaught Place, New Delhi has taken a total sum of Rs. 25 lakhs as Fixed Deposits from the public at 12 per cent interest and is now refusing to repay the amount on the date of maturity;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon especially when this Company has not submitted their Balance sheets during the past 3 years; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to safeguard future interests of the public?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The Company Law Board have received complaints against a Private Limited Company.

(b) In view of the complaints and in view of the fact that the said company had defaulted in the filing of the balance-sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1964 with the Registrar of Companies, a detailed examination of the company's books of account was undertaken by the Directorate of Inspection and Investigation of the Company Law Board. The company and its directors were prosecuted for—

(i) non-filing of the accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1964; and

(ii) non-filing of the annual return for the year 1964. The prosecution resulted in conviction of the company and its officers and imposition of a fine of Rs. 2,000. The Court has also directed the officers of the company to file the accounts by 5th May, 1966. In respect of the non-filing of annual returns and accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1965, the company has been issued show cause notices as to why prosecution should not be launched and if the accounts are not filed before the end of this month, prosecution will be launched against the company and its officers.

(c) Further steps will be considered after examination of the report of the Directorate of Inspection and Investigation.

Palam Airport

2976. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the transfer of Palam airport from defence to the civil authorities has resulted in an increase of income; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase in income on account of landing/parking charges during the period 1st April, 1965 to 28th February, 1966 has been about Rs. 3.75 lakhs.

Supply of Foodgrains to Mysore

2977. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2180 on the 15th March, 1966 and state:

(a) the action taken by the Central Government on the request of the Mysore Government for supply of foodgrains; and

(b) when statutory rationing will be introduced in Bangalore, Kolar Gold Fields, Davanagere and Bhadravati on the basis of the Central supplies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The Mysore Government have been told that the Central Government will be in a position to supply to Mysore 50 to 60 thousand tonnes of wheat and milo per month but could not say what quantity of rice will be supplied to Mysore.

(b) No date has been fixed for introduction of statutory rationing as yet.

Deep-sea Fishing

2978. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort is being made in India to develop the techniques of deep-sea fishing;

(b) if so, what are those States that are developing this industry; and

(c) the type of aid being given to them from the Centre for the development of this industry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) States of Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore and Orissa.

(c) The Centre assists these States in developing fishing ports and in obtaining marine diesel engines and fishing equipment from foreign countries against credit arrangements.

जोते जाने वाली भूमि

2979. श्री वे० शि० पाटिल
श्री बसवन्त :

क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में राज्यवार ऐसी भूमि कितनी है जिसमें खेती होती है ; और

(ख) हर एक राज्य में सिंचाई वाली भूमि तथा शुष्क भूमि (ड्राइलैंड) की खेती वाली कुल भूमि की तुलना में प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामचर मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख). नवीनतम उपलब्ध जानकारी प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिए संख्या एल० टी०—5931/66]

अधिनियमों तथा नियमों का हिन्दी अनुवाद

2980. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आय कर तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क संबंधी अधिनियमों तथा नियमों का प्राधिकृत हिन्दी अनुवाद कब तक तैयार हो जायेगा ; और

(ख) छप जाने के बाद उन्हें जनता के उपयोग के लिये कब तक उपलब्ध करा दिया जायेगा ?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री के० रा० पट्टाभिरामन) : (क) और (ख). राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग से निवेदन किया गया है कि वह आयकर अधिनियम तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क और लवण अधिनियम और तदधीन बनाए गए नियमों के हिन्दी रूपान्तर तैयार करने का काम हाथ में ले और उन के प्राधिकृत रूपान्तरों को शीघ्रता के साथ प्रकाशित करे ।

M.Ps'. Consumer Co-operative Stores, New Delhi

2981. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Consumers Co-operative Stores, New

Delhi, for Members of Parliament has been closed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether its accounts have been audited and whether audit report will be laid on the Table; and

(d) the reasons for not entrusting the ration distribution work to this store?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. The Consumers' Cooperative Stores, New Delhi for Members of Parliament has not been transacting business for the past few months.

(b) The store incurred losses in its business.

(c) Yes, Sir. Accounts up to 30th June, 1965 have been audited. A copy of the audited balance-sheet is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5932/66].

(d) The society did not apply for any ration shop.

Ban on serving Rice and Rice Products

2982. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether hotels in Delhi have been prohibited to serve rice and rice products on Thursday in the afternoons; and

(b) if so, the estimated extent of saving in rice on account of the prohibition on serving of meals on Monday afternoons and the above prohibitory order in Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) With effect from the 15th March, 1966 the catering establishments in Delhi have been prohibited to serve rice or its products on Thursdays. The prohibition is effective for the whole day and night and not in the afternoons only.

(b) The extent of saving has not yet been worked out.

Prices of Edible Oils, Oil Seeds and Vanaspati Ghee

2983. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a sharp rise in the prices of edible oils, oil-seeds and Vanaspati ghee this month;

(b) if so, how the prices of different items at present compare with those at the beginning of each of the three months in the current year; and

(c) the reasons for the increase?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) There has been some increase in prices during the current month.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-5933/66].

(c) The increase in prices in recent weeks may be attributed among other factors to expected shortfall in production in the current year.

Depot Managers of Milk Booths

2984. Shri Thimmaiah: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the pay and allowances payable to the Depot Managers and Depot Assistants of the Delhi Milk Scheme as fixed in 1959;

(b) the rise in their emoluments sanctioned from time to time since then till date in view of the rise in the cost of living index during the last six and a half years;

(c) whether the rise in their emoluments granted in the past years any relationship to the rise in pay, dearness allowances and compensatory allowance granted to the other full-time employees of the Scheme during the period;

(d) if the rise in the emoluments of the former is disproportionately low compared to the other staff of the Scheme, the justifications for this differential treatment except for the fact that they are part-time workers; and

(e) the ratio in the numbers of these two categories of part-time employees and the other full-time employees of class III and upward of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) A Depot Manager gets a fixed remuneration of Rs. 50 per mensem and Depot Assistant Rs. 25 per mensem as fixed in 1959.

(b) There has been no increase in these remunerations. However, since 1st November, 1962, they are allowed weekly off or wages in lieu thereof on pro-rata basis, if they are asked to work on the weekly off day.

(c) and (d). Depot Staff is employed on part-time basis, for the morning or evening shift. This remuneration is in no way connected with the rise in the cost of living index or with the pay and allowances of regular Government servants.

(e) Approximately 2 : 1.

12.17 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CONCENTRATION OF PAKISTANI TROOPS ON RAJASTHAN, PUNJAB AND JAMMU AND KASHMIR BORDERS

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : मैं वलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

"राजस्थान, पंजाब तथा जम्मू और काश्मीर की सीमाओं पर पाकिस्तानी सेना के जमाव के समाचार।"

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Government are aware of the presence of Pakistani troops on the Pakistan side of the Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu borders with West Pakistan. A careful watch is kept on the situation across our borders.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या माननीय प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान भुट्टो साहब के उस वक्तव्य की ओर गया है, जो उन्होंने पाकिस्तान के अन्दर दिया और कहा कि हमने ताशकन्द के अन्दर इस तरह का कोई वायदा नहीं किया है कि वे काश्मीर के मामले के हल के बिना कोई हथियार नहीं उठायेंगे ? हमने ताशकन्द में युद्ध न करने का वायदा नहीं किया है। अगर इस वक्तव्य की ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है तो सरकार इस पर क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Certainly we have seen the statements made by some of the Pakistani leaders, including Mr. Bhutto. Possibly they are trying to put a wrong interpretation. Our interpretation is: they cannot do that.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलमपुर) : ताशकन्द का यह उद्देश्य था कि दोनों तरफ़ की फौजें 5 अगस्त के स्थान पर पहुंच जायेंगी, लेकिन पाकिस्तान की सरकार सम्बन्धित स्थानों पर अपनी सेनायें इकट्ठा कर रही है। उसी के दबाव से, उसी के बल पर छम्ब सेक्टर से जो भारत का स्थान है, वह वापस नहीं जाना चाहती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ? इस के साथ साथ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही सवाल रखिये ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : इसके साथ साथ जब दोनों तरफ से फौजें हटाई गईं उससे पहले तक जब पाकिस्तान के सैनिक वहां पर डटे हुए थे, तब सीमांत के जो गांव थे वहां के रहने वालों को शस्त्र अपनी रक्षा के लिए दिये गये थे लेकिन फौजों के हट जाने के बाद यह जो जमाव हुआ है इसके कारण वहां के लोगों में काफी आतंक की भावना पैदा हो गई है और इस कारण से राजस्थान के सीमान्त के गांवों को लोग छोड़ कर आ रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन लोगों की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या व्यवस्था सरकार कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत से सवाल एक साथ किये जायें तो मिनिस्टर साहिबान एक ही सवाल का जबाब दे दिया करें तो मैं काफी समझूंगा ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, according to my information they have withdrawn from the Chamb area and even from the Rajasthan area also. They have withdrawn and gone back to the 5th August line (*Interruption*). This is one question that he has raised and I am trying to answer only that question. He has raised many other questions. He has raised the question about some fear complex prevailing in some of the villages on our side of the border. I have not got any information about it from the Rajasthan Government. If at all there is some sort of fear complex in the minds of our people on our side of the villages, I am sure the Rajasthan Government must be taking necessary steps about it.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Are Government prepared to meet adequately a concerted Pak-Chinese aggression against India today or tomorrow? That is what we want to know.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes.

श्री राम हरख यादव (आजमगढ़) : पाकिस्तान ताशकंद समझौते के बाद भी सरहदों पर अपनी फौजें जमा कर रहा है । हाल में जो घटनायें घटी हैं उन से ऐसा भी मालूम होता है कि पाकिस्तान हमारे खिलाफ साजिश कर रहा है । चीन के सब से बड़े जो अधिकारी हैं वह वहां पर मौजूद हैं । इसके साथ साथ पचास चीनी टैंकों और पचास चीनी मिग विमानों का भी अभी वहां पर प्रदर्शन किया गया है । इन सब चीजों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए गवर्नमेंट ऐसे कौन से कदम उठा रही है या उठाना चाहती है ताकि जो खतरे पैदा हो रहे हैं वे न हों और पाकिस्तान ताशकंद समझौते का पालन करे ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिए क्या तरकीब की जा रही है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, if I have understood the hon. Member, his point is whether there is any unusual concentration on the other side of the border. As I said in my statement, we are aware of the presence of Pakistani troops on their side of the border, but I have not yet come across any unusual concentration, as you may call it, or any concentration which might indicate any offensive posture at the present moment. I can only say that we have taken all steps about defensive measures in regard to this particular matter. That is all that I can say.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): This concentration on the borders apart, may I know what are the other warlike preparations which have come to the notice of the hon. Minister—regarding arms and ammunitions, getting Chinese leaders, their pacts with them etc., and what is his reaction?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Warlike preparation is in their attitude, the way they are talking about Tashkent, the way they paraded the Chinese equipment, the way the Chinese reacted after the President's visit and so on. These are some of the indications which, really speaking, call for us to be wide awake, and we cannot afford to be complacent about this matter

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : ताशकंद समझौता जो हुआ है यह क्या इसलिए हुआ है कि दोनों साइड्ज इसको मानें या केवल एक साइड माने ? इसको एक तरफ से तो ठुकराया जा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ से माना जा रहा है । ताशकंद समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर करने के लिए हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री पर रूस द्वारा दबाव डाला गया था और कहा गया था कि आप ताशकंद समझौता नहीं करेंगे तो हम भारत को मदद नहीं देंगे । अभी अमरीका में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री गए हुए हैं । टाइम में एक लेख छपा है जिसमें कहा गया है कि यदि भारत काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान से बात नहीं करना चाहता है तो हम उसे किसी प्रकार की मदद नहीं देंगे । जिस तरह से रूस के सामने झुक कर हमने ताशकंद समझौता किया है उसी तरह से अमरीका के सामने झुक कर हम इस प्रकार की बातचीत करने को तैयार हो जायेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The relevant part of the question was about the Tashkent Declaration, whether it is binding on both the parties. Obviously, any agreement is binding on both the parties. It cannot be binding on merely the Indian side. There was no question of coercion or pressure on India to accept the Tashkent Agreement.

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): With the background of the Pakistani bombing of some of our border cities like Jodhpur, Amritsar and Ferozepur, I would like to know if Government have taken adequate steps for the defence of our cities all along the border by providing them with anti-aircraft guns, fighter aircraft bases within striking distance, speeding up of the building of border roads and the sinking of tubewells in the desert areas for providing water to our soldiers?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Member has made very useful suggestions on this question. The air defence of any particular city certainly raises many questions, many aspects, of which communication is very important. Government have taken certain steps in the matter. About the wells to which he made a reference, I will have to look into it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : एक भाग का उत्तर नहीं आया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये । उसके बाद भी सवाल हो गया है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : ताशकंद समझौते के बाद दोनों देशों की जनता में तो कम-अज कम शांति की लहर दौड़ी थी । अब कुछ छुटपुट घटनायें हो रही हैं और ऐसे समाचार भी आ रहे हैं कि पाकिस्तान ताशकंद ऐग्रीमेंट का उल्लंघन कर रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन सब चीजों के बारे में सोवियत यूनियन को आपकी तरफ से लिखा गया है ? यदि हां तो उसकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

दूसरे कौन सा हम ऐक्शन ले रहे हैं जिससे ताशकंद ऐग्रीमेंट जिन्दा रहे ? ऐसा न हो कि उसको पाकिस्तान दफना दे ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I said about this attitude of some of the leaders on Pakistan side to the Tashkent Declaration. I did make a reference to it. Naturally, we are keeping the Russian Government, Russian authorities informed from time to time as to what is happening. I am sure the Russians themselves are watching this very carefully. On our side I think we should not show any weakness in observing the Tashkent Declaration. We should strictly follow the Tashkent Declaration, as we have agreed to..

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : ताशकंद समझौते के बाद पाकिस्तान का जो रवैया रहा

है और जो उनके बयान आये हैं, और उसके बाद अब पंजाब और राजस्थान की सीमाओं पर उनकी फौजों का दबाव जो बढ़ता जा रहा है, इन तमाम बातों को ले कर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने क्या पाकिस्तान की सरकार को कोई विरोधपत्र लिखे हैं और अगर लिखे हैं तो क्या उनको सदन पटल पर रखा जाएगा ? पाकिस्तान सरकार की तरफ से जो उनके उत्तर आए है — आए हैं तो—उनको भी सदन पटल पर रखा जाएगा क्या ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, some of these questions like writing to the Pakistan Government are dealt with normally by the External Affairs Ministry. I will have to consult them in this matter before I say anything about it.

Shri Maurya: My question is different. Have you written to them? Have you protested to them?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: In some cases "yes".

Shri Maurya: Have you received their reply?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think the hon. Member is certainly entitled to cross-examine me. I do not deny him that right. But what I am saying is that the writing notes etc. are done by the External Affairs Ministry. I will have to consult them before I give any reply.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): May I know whether concentration and re-mobilisation of Pakistani troops are aimed at spoiling the prospect of aid by USA to India and to make USA impress upon our Prime Minister that she should negotiate on Kashmir with Pakistan before getting food supplies? Have Government received any such indication?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Really speaking, by asking that question the hon. Member is giving his own assessment of the intentions of Pakistan. I can say, well, it is quite possible that they may be their intentions; may be also that they are trying to impress their own people and trying to cover up their weakness. I do not know.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : पिछले सितम्बर महीने में राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में हमारी 24 चौकियों पर पाकिस्तानी सेना ने कब्जा किया था । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कब्जा करने के कितने दिन बाद इस सत्य को इस सदन के सामने प्रकट किया गया था और उसी से मेरा यह सवाल अता है कि पाकिस्तानी सेना का इस वक्त जो जमाव है वह पाकिस्तान की भूमि पर है या हमारी जो भूमि है उस पर भी अब जमाव पाकिस्तानी सेना का कायम हो गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो दूसरा सवाल है उस का ही जवाब दिया जाये ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There are no troops on our side of the border; whatever troops are there are on their side of the border.

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले का जवाब क्यों नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने उस की इजाजत नहीं दी ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने इस लिये पूछा कि हमेशा की यह परिपाटी हो गई है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा है कि अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले तो इन्कार करते हैं लेकिन जब सत्य सामने आता है, और कई दफे ऐसा हुआ है, चीनी आक्रमण के बारे में हुआ, पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण के बारे में हुआ . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का इस सवाल से कोई मतलब नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस तरह से यहां सत्य को सरकार छिपाती है और हमें मेहनत कर के उसे सामने लाना पड़ता है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : (फर्रुखाबाद) : मंत्री जी ने अभी इसी जगह दो बातें कहीं । एक तो यह कि ताशकन्द घोषणा का सख्ती से पालन होगा और दूसरे यह कि सीमाओं पर सावधानी से नजर रक्खी जा रही है । सावधानी की नजर हमेशा गड़बड़ी की शुरूआत होती है । उन्होंने यह दोनों बातें कहीं इस लिये क्या सरकार अब इस मामले पर व्यापक दृष्टि रखने के लिए, एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर चुकी है कि जैसे महात्मा गांधी की हत्या के सम्बन्ध में एक आयोग उसने बिठाया वैसे ही इस देश के भारत और पाकिस्तान में बटवारे पर एक आयोग बिठलाये । अगर उस ने विचार किया है तो कब तक यह आयोग बैठ जायेगा ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is no question of appointing a commission on this.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सवाल का इससे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर हमेशा इस तरह से रोकेंगे तो यह मुल्क बरबाद होता चलेगा . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो कोई रोक थाम नहीं कर सकता ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तब फिर आप भी बरबादी में हिस्सा लेंगे । "हम

12.32 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA AND AUDIT REPORT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): With your permission, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House, on behalf of Shri Sanjiva Reddy, a copy of the Annual Accounts of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta for the year 1963-64 along with the Audit Report thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5922/66].

12.32½ hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(1) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 28th March, 1966, agreed without any amendment to the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Amendment Bill, 1966, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st March, 1966."

(2) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation Bill, 1966, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd March, 1966, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.32½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): Sir, I beg to present the Eighty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.33 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FORTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Sir, I beg to present the Forty-sixth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Audit Report (Civil) on Revenue Receipts, 1965 relating to Income-tax, Other Revenue Receipts and "General".

12.33½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-second Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited.

12.33¾ hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* FOOD SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL

Mr. Speaker: Shri Subramaniam to make the statement.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Shall I lay it on the Table or shall I read it out?

Mr. Speaker: Is it a long one?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, it is about five pages.

Mr. Speaker: It may be laid on the Table of the House. I will get it circulated.

[*The statement was laid on the Table—Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5923/66].

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We have got a copy.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South-West): We would like to put a few questions.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow a few questions.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: We had tabled a calling-attention notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Our names are there.

Mr. Speaker: I have received the notice. I will allow them. Shri Yashpal Singh. . . .Does he want to put a [Mr. Speaker]

Some hon. Members: We do not know what the statement is.

Mr. Speaker: When I said that it might be circulated, some hon. Members said that they had got the copies. What can I do?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: You can fix some time later on today, at 3 or 4 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: I can put it down for tomorrow.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): Yes, that is better.

Mr. Speaker: All right; then I will put it down for tomorrow.

12.34 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 4 to 8 and 114 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 8 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicat-

[Mr. Speaker]

ing which of the cut motions they would like to move.

Shri Krishnapal Singh may continue his speech.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday when the House rose for want of quorum, I was speaking on a very important point, namely, the establishment of combined headquarter for all the Services. When I said that having different headquarters for each of the Services might result in some delay whenever operations were taken in hand and whenever ground troops were in need of support from the Air Force, the hon. Minister shook his head. If by that I am to understand that there can be no delay, it is a very good sign. But having separate headquarters for each of the Services, in my opinion, would certainly lead to delay.

Recently, a very good book has appeared written by Lt. Col. Powers of the American Armed Forces and this is his opinion:

> "Technological advances in weapons, equipment and communications have been unbelievably swift and complex and the era in which Army, Navy and the Air Force were separately employed is now long past. Instead (and this is not widely recognised) all military elements of U.S. power are now a part of a single integrated organisation for Defence, an organisation in which all U.S. forces are employed by unified and specified command."

The book is called "A Guide to National Defence" by Lt. Col. Powers. It is a very recent publication and he has really shown how at present the American defence is organised. Therefore, I repeat that it will be in the interest of efficiency and quick disposal of work if we have a single headquarter in which the staff is drawn from all the three Services. They should take up the job of collection and dissemination of information and also undertake combined planning. These days one could not conceive of any operation in which only one arm would be used. This is a very important suggestion and I hope that the Defence Minister will pay due attention to it.

Now, I come to the present situation. We just had a series of questions about the situation on the Pakistan border. We are all aware that ever since the Tashkent Agreement was signed, the attitude of Pakistan has been very clear. Therefore, as the Defence Minister says we should observe that Agreement, that does not seem to be a proper attitude. The Government used to say the same thing about the Kutch Agreement and we find now that it is almost forgotten. If Pakistan is not prepared to abide by the terms of the Tashkent Agreement, I do not see how we can abide by that Agreement.

Let me now say a few words about the recent operations against Pakistan. We have seen the valour and the courage of our troops with which they fought and the individual acts of gallantry performed by them, specially by the young officers of the Air Force, the armoured corps and some infantry units. They all have put a very good show. But to those who observed the operations from a distance, a few points do appear which need clarification. One of them is why was Pakistan allowed to take the initiative in Chhamb-Jaurian sector; why did we not have sufficient number of troops to meet such a well planned and such a large scale attack launched by Pakistan? Either our intelligence system had been defective or else something was wrong with our planning. It was the Air Force which came to our rescue; otherwise, it was a very dangerous move and we were certainly quite unprepared for it. I hope

in future operations the hon. Defence Minister will see that the initiative does not always pass on to the other side.

The second point is in regard to the large number of casualties. It was only a 20-days' fight and we had over 12,000 casualties—killed, wounded and missing. It does seem to be a very large number.

Another well-known authority, Mr. Suntzu, wrote a famous book in China between 400 and 500 B.C. He is regarded as a greater authority than the German writer. Clausewitz. Authors like Liddel Hart, one of the best known writers on military matters these days, says that Mr. Suntzu's book is a concentrated essence of wisdom; he considers it superior to Clausewitz's book on war. This little book "The Art of War", contains more information than what is given out in the twenty books which Liddel Hart has written. About strategy he says:

> "He believed that the skilful strategist should be able to subdue the enemy army without engaging it, to take his cities without laying seige to them and to overthrow his State without blooding swords."

This may be an ideal which is not always capable of being achieved, but the number of casualties should be in proportion to the gains. In this particular case, a man like me, who only saw the fighting from a distance, feels that our troops suffered an unduly large number of casualties. I suppose the hon. Minister will be able to give us a clearer picture.

The third point, which is of great importance, is this. I have been able to know from a very reliable source that at least on one occasion there was fighting between two of our own formations; it is nothing very strange; it does happen; this thing has happened in the past also. It shows that there was some defect in the orders and in our equipment. One particular thing to which I have been trying to draw the attention of this House since I came here is the infra red equipment. The infra red equipment is meant for night fighting. Even the Pakistani tank had the infra red equipment. I do not know why our Government have not been able to provide our troops with infra red equipment, (*Interruptions*)

Shri Brij Raj Singh—(Kotah Jhalawar): We did very well even without them.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: For that performance our troops deserve credit and not Government. They did so well with inferior equipment, with inferior weapons and with inferior transport. The credit goes to the troops and not to the Government which has failed to supply them with proper equipment.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): If we had the proper equipment, the casualties would have been less.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: That was the point I was going to make. If we had better equipment, if we had better weapons, the number of casualties would have been much less. Mr. Acharya Kripalani has helped me.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I help everybody.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Another point is this. I have read it in a little pamphlet brought out by the Public Relations Directorate that we had no intention to capture the Lahore Cantonment. The Lahore City should not have been touched. I do not see why Lahore Cantonment, which is a military target, should have been spared. There is a rumour—of course, I do not know what happened actually—that some of our troops crossed the Ichhogil Canal and were in a position to have a thrust into the Lahore Canton-

[Shri Krishnapal Singh]

ment. We are not aware of the exact situation, but if that is so, I would like to know why we spared that. It was showing mercy on the wrong occasion. I do not want to rake up the old thing. I do not mean to say that we should now dig up the whole thing which has, for the present, ended. But I would like to ask the hon. Defence Minister this question. If Pakistan had been in our position and if their troops had reached a point where our troops did or are reported to have reached, will they have spared such an important objective. Of course, that may not have been much of a material gain, but the moral gain, the moral effect of such a move, would have been tremendous and probably we would have been able to finish the war much easier than we did.

As regards the present position of China and Pakistan, it is certainly serious and as has been suggested by some people, it is time that we conveyed it to the power which has brought about the Tashkent agreement so that they know about their actions. Simply leaving it for them to observe and then take action would result in their feeling that probably we are satisfied and there is nothing to be done about it. A big power, one of the greatest powers of the world, is at present interested and has helped us and Pakistan to come to an agreement and there is no reason why we should not tell them clearly what is taking place.

As regards China, I have always held the view and I say it now also that it was a great mistake, one of the greatest blunders committed by us in the recent history, that we betrayed Tibet and we allowed China to enter Tibet and to capture all the strategic passes on that front. There is no doubt that so long as China occupies Tibet and is in possession of all the strategic passes, we will always have to face a danger. Unless we are able, somehow or other, to dislodge China either by persuasion or by force, we will not be able to sit in peace. Therefore, it is time that we seriously started fulfilling the pledge that we took here in this House that we shall not sit at ease unltil we have regained our territory.

I will now come to a few other points. Regarding weapons and equipment, I have already said that the last operation against Pakistan showed that we had inferior weapons and inferior equipment. I have already mentioned about the infra-red equipment. I have gone through the report of the Ministry very carefully and although I find some pumps mentioned, some lathes mentioned and some mention of certain other articles which were not so necessary, I did not find any mention of the infra-red equipment, though Shri Krishna Menon who was the Minister when I raised that point a few years back gave a sort of assurance that our Army would be equipped with infra-red equipment which was so very necessary for night operations.

We are manufacturing a lot of things which strictly do not fall within the purview of defence requirements. One of them is the sporting 12-bore gun. The report says that we are trying to multiply our capacity to manufacture 12-bore ammunition and 12-bore gun several times. I fail to understand why we should be so keen on manufacturing the 12-bore guns and 12-bore ammunition, when we are still deficient in weapons which are necessary for the Armed Forces. The ammunition and sporting guns etc. can be left to the private sector as is done in other countries. Why should Government not have that much of confidence in their own citizens? I fail to understand this.

We are told in the report that the first frigate which is being constructed in collaboration with a British

firm will be completed by 1971. I suppose the first MIG will be ready almost about the same time. My fear is that by the time these MIGs and these frigates are manufactured they will probably become obsolescent if not obsolete. We have now learnt that the big Powers are thinking in terms of Manned Orbit Laboratories for making observations and for securing intelligence for their Army. We are living in a world where astonishing things are happening, and still we are thinking about such things as a frigate being built by 1971. It is better to acquire some frigate and to start building something which would be new which when it is completed would fit in with the scheme of things in the world at that time.

As regards the MIGs, I read the other day that in America, they were thinking of manufacturing aeroplanes with a spead of about 2,500 odd miles per hour. If our MIGs when they are manufactured fail to reach such speeds and prove to be inferior, then there will hardly be any use of spending all the money and energy on their manufacture.

Another very important point relates to the Navy. At present, most of the Powers are concentrating their attention on the manufacture of submarines. I understand that Russia is trying to acquire a fleet of over 400 submarines.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): 500.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I think we have got only one borrowed from the British Navy.

Shri Raghunath Singh: For training purposes only.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: That too is only for training and not even for operational purposes. The present-day submarines can go up to a depth of about 6,000 to 7,000 feet probably, and after some time, they may be capable of diving down to about 11,000 feet, and almost working at the bottom of the sea. Under these circumstances, do we think that our defences can be secured and we can expect our Navy to give protection to our shipping and to our coast-line?

12.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

We have a huge coast-line, and, therefore, we have to do something in this regard.

In America I think they have organised a separate anti-submarine warfare department which has been put in the charge of an Admiral. I do not suppose that we have anything of that kind here. As my hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh who is an expert on the Navy knows....

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): On merchant shipping.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On shipping.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: . . . we are at the bottom so far as the Navy is concerned, and it consists also of fleet of a very old type ships. I would suggest that something ought to be done to remedy these defects.

Now, I would like to say a few words as regards the acquisition of information. Our intelligence system appears to be still quite defective.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Unintelligent.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: My hon. friend Shri Kamath likes to call it unintelligent. But we should improve it, and we should have better equipment for monitoring, and for trying to catch enemy messages; and we should also have better trained personnel. We cannot employ manned orbit laboratories but we should

[Shri Krishnapal Singh]

certainly have better trained people and we should try to have better equipment. For, without getting proper information about the enemy, there cannot be proper planning. Therefore, this is the most important branch of our defence system and we should try and improve it.

I hope that the hon. Defence Minister's reply will contain certain assurances which are needed by the people, namely that we are going to improve our defences and improve them considerably and quickly.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सब से पहले उन 12,264 जवानों को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं, . . .

श्री नी० श्रीकान्तन नायर (क्विलोन) : श्रद्धांजलि देते हैं, पैसे नहीं देते हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : . . . उनका अभिनन्दन करता हूं, जिन्होंने अपनी आहुति दी है, अपने रक्त से भारत माता का तर्पण किया है । मैं उन को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यह पार्लियामेंट उन के बलिदान के प्रति जागरूक है और उन्होंने अपनी मातृभूमि को अपने जिस रक्त से श्रद्धांजलि दी है, वह रक्त व्यर्थ नहीं जायेगा ।

सुरक्षा मंत्री जी स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ ताशकंद गए थे, जहां ताशकंद समझौता हुआ । उस समझौते का हम स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन जिस प्रकार से पाकिस्तान ने ताशकन्द समझौते को ठुकरा दिया है, वह उचित नहीं है । पाकिस्तान को मालम होना चाहिए कि इकतरफ़ा प्यार नहीं होता है—प्यार दोनों तरफ़ से होता है । पाकिस्तान भारतवर्ष की भावना को दिन-प्रति-दिन ठुकराता जाता है, इस का परिणाम अच्छा नहीं हो सकता है । फिर भी मैं समझता हूं कि ताशकंद समझौते के कारण जो शान्ति का एक रूप भारतवर्ष ने विश्व के सम्मुख रखा है और जो समय हमें प्राप्त हुआ है, हमें आशा है कि सुरक्षा मंत्री जी ने इस समय का उपयोग किया होगा और भारतवर्ष तथा भारतवर्ष की सेना को और भी सुदृढ़ किया होगा । हम आशा करते हैं कि हम में जो दुर्बलता आई थीं, जिन के कारण हम को छम्ब एरिया में पीछे हटना पड़ा, उस प्रकार की दुर्बलता की पुनरावृत्ति नहीं होगी और अगर पाकिस्तान कहीं भी, किसी भी भूखंड पर, किसी प्रकार का हमला करने का प्रयास करेगा, तो हमारी सेना इस योग्य होगी कि वह पाकिस्तान को उस का समुचित उत्तर दे सके ।

राजा कृष्णपाल सिंह साहब ने अभी अपने भाषण में जवानों के प्रति अच्छे शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह राजा साहब नहीं हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हम उन जवानों के प्रति जागरूक हैं और उन के लिए जो कुछ भी हो सकेगा, वह हम करने के लिए तैयार हैं ।

लेकिन एक बात पर हमें और ध्यान देना चाहिए कि पाकिस्तान की नीति क्या है । पिछले उन्नीस बरस में हम यह देखते आये हैं कि पाकिस्तान एक बात कहता है और फिर उसी को काटता है । इन उन्नीस बरसों में पाकिस्तान ने हिन्दुस्तान के साथ बहुत सी सन्धियां की हैं, एग्रीमेंट किये हैं, लेकिन उस ने किसी भी सन्धि या एग्रीमेंट पर ठीक तरह से काम नहीं किया । इस लिये हमें इस बारे में सावधान रहना चाहिए कि पाकिस्तान के कहने की एक बात होती है और काम करने की दूसरी बात होती है ।

13 hrs.

साथ ही साथ आप देखेंगे कि जवानों की कुरबानी के कारण करीब 750 वर्ग मील भूमि पर भारतवर्ष का कब्जा हुआ था, जब कि पाकिस्तान 250 वर्ग मील भूमि पर कब्जा पा सके । फिर भी ताशकन्द के समझौते के अनुसार जीतने के बावजूद भी, एक जीती हुई फौज के बावजूद भी, हमने अपनी सहिष्णुता का परिचय दिया और हमने उस भूमि को छोड दिया । कारगिल का क्षेत्र, हाजीपीर का क्षेत्र और छम्ब एरिया का क्षेत्र जो हमारे लिये बहुत ही उपयोगी हैं । कारगिल का क्षेत्र अगर हमारे हाथ से निकल गया, तो लेह-श्रीनगर की सड़क समाप्त हो जायगी, उस से हमारा सम्बन्ध टूट सकता है । कारगिल को हमने पहले लिया, फिर छोड़ा, फिर लिया, लेकिन फिर छोड़ दिया, इसी प्रकार से हाजी पीर और अन्य क्षेत्रों की बात है । लेकिन हमें यह भी सोचना चाहिये कि 1949 की रक्षा पंक्ति पर लाने की जो बात हुई, शायद यह ताशकन्द एग्रीमेंट में नही थी । हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री ने एक कदम और बढ़ाया, बावजूद इस के कि सन् 1949 की युद्ध विराम रेखा तक लौटने का उस में कोई जिक्र नहीं था, लेकिन पाकिस्तान की भावनाओं को ठेस न लगे, हम शांति का प्रयास करें, लिहाजा हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री ने 1947 की युद्ध विराम पंक्ति पर लौट आने की बात कही । हम ने जो सहिष्णुता दिखाई, हम ने जो उदारता का भाव दिखाया, उसको ठेस आज लगी है कि चीन के राष्ट्रपति पाकिस्तान में गये । और जो बड़ी भारी परेड की गई, यह परेड किस के खिलाफ की गई ? आज जो चीन और पाकिस्तान का गठबन्धन हुआ, यह किस के खिलाफ हुआ है ? आज पाकिस्तान को 50 मीडियम साइज के यू० 59 टैंक चाइना ने दिये और 50 मिग एयरक्राफ्ट भी चाइना ने दिये, ये क्यों दिये गये ? यह इस बात की द्योतक है, जैसा अभी सुरक्षा मंत्री ने काल-एटशन्शन नोटिस के समय कहा—हमारे वेस्टर्न फ्रंट पर पाकिस्तान की फौजों का कन्सेन्ट्रेशन हो रहा है । कोई हर्ज नहीं, अगर पाकिस्तान हमला करता है तो भारत के लोग फिर लड़ेंगे । पाकिस्तान का जवाब देंगे । लेकिन यह गठबन्धन जो चीन और पाकिस्तान का हुआ है, इससे केवल भारत को खतरा नहीं है, सारे एशिया की शांति को खतरा है । अमरीका को खतरा है, रूस को भी खतरा है, अमरीका, रूस या और दुनिया के देशों के लोग यह न समझें कि यह खतरा जो पैदा हुआ है, यह केवल हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ है, लेकिन अगर यह मनोवृत्ति, फासिस्ट मनोवृत्ति चलती रहेगी तो यह खतरा उनके खिलाफ भी पैदा हो सकता है । हम पाकिस्तान की मनोवृत्ति को समझते हैं, उनकी रण नीति को समझते हैं । पाकिस्तान यह समझता है कि हम उनके जाल में फंस रहे हैं, लेकिन मकड़ी भी जब जाल बनाती है तो समझती है कि वह नहीं फंसेगी, लेकिन जैसे मकड़ी अपने जाल में खुद फंस जाती है, उसी तरह से पाकिस्तान समझता है कि हिन्दुस्तान जाल में फंसेगा, हिन्दुस्तान जाल में नहीं फंसेगा, इस जाल में पाकिस्तान फंसेगा ।

हमें इस बात का ख्याल रखना चाहिये कि सुरक्षा मंत्री में हमें विश्वास है और हमें देश में विश्वास है, लेकिन अगर नैपाल जैसा छोटा सा देश, या इजराइल जैसा छोटा सा देश, बहुत सी बातों में खिलाफ होते हुए भी अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सकता है, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि 45 करोड़ भारतीय जनता का इतना बड़ा देश, जिसके पास इतनी पंचसाला योजनायें हैं, जिसके पास अपनी बड़ी भारी फौज है, अपने पैरों पर क्यों न खड़ा हो । हम को दूरन्देशी से काम लेना चाहिये । हमारी सुरक्षा की नीति, हमारी रण नीति अपनी होनी चाहिये । अगर हम किसी के मुखापेक्षी होंगे, चाहे वह रूस हो या अमरीका या कोई भी देश हो, अगर हम उसके पिछलग्गू होंगे तो हम में आगे चलने की शक्ति कभी नहीं आयेगी । इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

हूं कि हमारी रण-नीति अपनी रण-नीति होनी चाहिये, हमारा कौशल अपना कौशल होना चाहिये, वह कौशल, वह रण-नीति दूसरे की कभी नहीं होनी चाहिये।

मैं नेफा के बारे में एक शब्द इस वास्ते कहना चाहता हूं कि आज चाइना हमको धमकी दे रहा है। सम्भव है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ साथ चाइना भी हम पर हमला करे। हमारे सुरक्षा विभाग ने उधर बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, उन्होंने वहां पर सेकेन्ड लाइन आफ डिफेंस तैयार किया है। वहां के लोगों का सहयोग सुरक्षा विभाग ने प्राप्त किया है। यह सहयोग जो चल रहा है, यह और भी सुदृढ़ होना चाहिये और अच्छे टाइप के लोग अगर वहां पर रहेंगे और वहां के लोगों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करेंगे तो हमें आशा है कि नेफा के लोग, नेफा के पहाड़ों पर रहने वाले लोग, हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की फौजों के साथ, हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के जवानों के साथ हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा करने में किसी से, कहीं के लोगों से पीछे नहीं रहेंगे। हमें यह मालूम हुआ है कि नेफा के दूसरी तरफ चाइना अपने बार्डर की तरफ पक्की इमारतें खड़ी कर रहा है और पक्की इमारतों के आधार पर वह चाहेगा कि नेफा वालों पर आक्रमण करे। लेकिन मैं चाइना को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि ईंट और पत्थर तोड़े जा सकते हैं, लेकिन मनुष्य का मनोबल तोड़ा नहीं जा सकता। नेफा के लोगों का मनोबल ऊंचा है और सुरक्षा विभाग ने जो ट्रेनिंग दी है, उनको सेकेण्ड लाइन आफ़ डिफेन्स के रूप में वहां पर तैयार किया है, अगर चीन हमला करेगा तो चीन को मुंह की खानी पड़ेगी।

अब मैं अपने नेवी के विषय पर आता हूं। अभी 26 नवम्बर, 1965 को पालियामेंट ने एक प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया था, वह प्रस्ताव इस प्रकार है—

"That House is of opinion that steps be taken to develop and modernise Indian Navy in order to make it effective."

जब मैंने इस बजट को देखा, इस लम्बे पोथे को देखा तो मैंने समझा कि शायद इस में फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने नेवी के वास्ते कुछ रुपया दिया होगा, लेकिन जब मैंने इस बजट को देखा तो मुझे घोर निराशा हुई। आप देखेंगे कि सन् 1965–66 के संसद् में जो अनुमान रखे गये थे, उस में 29 करोड़ 4 लाख रुपया नेवी के लिये रखा गया था। हिन्दुस्तान पर पाकिस्तान का हमला हुआ, ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी में हमारे करीब 100 जहाज रोक रखे गये, हमारे जो जहाज दूसरी जगहों पर जा रहे थे, पाकिस्तान ने उनको एरेस्ट कर लिया। बावजूद इन बातों के, बावजूद इस पालियामेंट के प्रस्ताव के कि नेवी को इफेक्टिव बनाया जाय, जब कि पार साल के बजट में 30 करोड़ रुपया था, इस साल केवल 31 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है, यानी केवल एक करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा रखा गया है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब के दिमाग में पालियामेंट का वह प्रस्ताव था या नहीं, उन्होंने पालियामेन्ट के उस प्रस्ताव को देखा या नहीं। उनकी, चूंकि खुद वह बंगाल के रहने वाले हैं, शायद इसका ज्ञान नहीं है कि ईस्ट और वेस्ट पाकिस्तान के बीच में अगर कोई सम्पर्क रोका जा सकता है, ईस्ट और पाकिस्तान के बीच में अगर कोई चीज ठोकी जा सकती है, तो सिर्फ नेवी के द्वारा ठोकी जा सकती है, दूसरी चीज के द्वारा नहीं ठोकी जा सकती। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि नेवी की जो यह उपेक्षा की गई है, पालियामेन्ट के संकल्प के स्वीकार करने के पश्चात् भी, यह पालियामेन्ट की उपेक्षा है और पालियामेन्ट के सदस्य लोग ऐसी उपेक्षा के आदी नहीं हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब फिर से इस बजट में जितने रुपये की नेवी को आवश्यकता है, उतना रुपया देने की कोशिश करेंगे।

हमारे सामने जो यह रिपोर्ट रखी गई है, यह 183 पन्ने की रिपोर्ट है, इस में नेवी के वास्ते सिर्फ 3 पेज हैं । इस से आप समझ सकते हैं कि डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस रिपोर्ट में नेवी की कितनी उपेक्षा की है । हमें अफ़सोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे साथ पाकिस्तान का जो युद्ध हुआ, उस में नेवी ने कोई काम नहीं किया । नेवी ने कोई ऐसा काम नहीं किया कि जिसके वास्ते हम को गर्व हो सके । अगर नेवी ने ऐसा काम किया होता, तो आज हमें गर्व होता । लेकिन हमें आशा है कि नेवी के जो नये चीफ़-आफ़-स्टाफ़ आये है, वह कुछ नये ढंग से कार्य करने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

इस बजट को देखने के बाद रक्षा सेवाओं का जो अनुमान है, इस में मैंने देखा कि जहाज खरीदने के वास्ते सिर्फ़ एक करोड़ 58 लाख रुपया रखा गया है । लेकिन इस एक करोड़ 58 लाख रुपये से एक क्रूजर भी नही खरीद सकते, एक सब-मैरीन भी नहीं खरीद सकते । इससे कोई भी ऐसी चीज नहीं खरीद सकते, जो कि इफेक्टिव हो सके । मैं नहीं समझता कि किस दिमाग से यह नेवी का बजट बनाया गया है । आप इस बात को मानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान पर खतरा है । अगर चीन पाकिस्तान को मदद करेगा तो किस चीज से मदद करेगा ? हवाई जहाज तो सीधे चले आवेंगे लेकिन वह अगर पाकिस्तान को टैंक भेजेगा या रसद भेजेगा तो वह तो नेवी से ही भेजेगा । उस वक्त उसको इंटरसेप्ट करने के वास्ते आप के पास कौन सा हथियार मौजूद होगा ? उस वक्त नेवी ही इस काम में आ सकती है । इस वास्ते मैं कहता हूं कि नेवी की जो उपेक्षा की गयी है वह ठीक नहीं है । आप देखें कि सन् 1965–66 में 748 करोड़ का बजट था । उसमें से 24 करोड़ नेवी के वास्ते रखा गया । आज 822 करोड़ का बजट है उसमें नेवी के लिए सिर्फ 30 करोड़ रखा गया है । अर्थात् 74 करोड ज्यादा का इस साल सुरक्षा बजट बना, जिसमें नेवी का हिस्सा केवल एक करोड़ 89 लाख अर्थात् डेढ़ पर सेंट है । इस प्रकार आपने नेवी के लिए केवल डेढ़ पर सेंट अधिक रख कर नेवी की उपेक्षा की है । यह नेवी के प्रति यह उपेक्षा ठीक नहीं है ।

आज चीन की नेवी में 1 लाख 24 हजार ट्रेंड लोग जिनमें 15 हजार अधिकारी हैं, और 28 हजार नाविक हैं । पाकिस्तान की नेवी में 8250 ट्रेंड आदमी हैं । इस प्रकार पाकिस्तान और चीन की शक्ति मिल कर 1 लाख 32 हजार 250 ट्रेंड परसोनेल की है । उसके सामने आपकी नेवी की शक्ति है 19,500 ट्रेंड परसोनेल । अब आप देखें कि किस प्रकार 19 हजार आदमी एक लाख 32 हजार आदमियों का सामना कर सकते हैं । अगर आपको नेवी का एक्सपैंशन करना है तो ट्रेनिंग का प्रबन्ध आपको करना चाहिए, अगर आपको नेवी का एक्सपैंशन करना है तो आपको शिपयार्ड बनाने चाहिए । आज चीन अपने रिपबलिक शिपयार्ड में टारपीडो वोट्स बनाता है, कैंटन के शिपयार्ड में माइन स्वीपर बनाता है । और गन वोट्स बनाता है शंघाई के शिपयार्ड में । हमारे पास दो शिपयार्ड हैं । लेकिन हमने इंगलैंड से एक फ्रिगेट के लिए समझौता किया है जिसका कील अब रखा गया है और वह जहाज तीन चार साल में बन कर तैयार होगा । आप शिपयार्ड नहीं बना रहे हैं, आपने इसके लिए बजट में रुपया नहीं रखा । अगर पाकिस्तान आप के ऊपर हमला कर दे तो आप कहां रहेंगे ? आपने उस के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किया है ? आज हिन्दुस्तान आप से इस बात को जानना चाहता है । इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि नेवी के विषय में जो आपकी उपेक्षा की भावना है वह ठीक नहीं है ।

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

आपने इस रिपोर्ट में "प्लान इन हैंड" शीर्षक के नीचे लिखा है कि आपने वैस्ट जरमनी की मैन कम्पनी से समझौता किया है । पहले यही कम्पनी आपसे एक करोड़ 50 लाख रुपया चाहती थी । देश में डीजल एंजिन बनाने के लिए ताकि आपको ये इम्पोर्ट न करने हों । लेकिन आपने उस वक्त इसकी परवाह नहीं की । आज इसी मैन कम्पनी से आप एग्रीमेंट करते हैं । डीजल इंजिन बनाने के वास्ते और ये डीजल एंजिन बनेंगे सन् 1968 में । जो भी चीजें हैं वे दूर की हैं । पास की नहीं हैं । सन् 1968 में आपके डीजल एंजिन बन कर तैयार होंगे, तब आपके डिजाइन बनेंगे, तब आप का कोई शिपयार्ड होगा और तब आपका जहाज पैदा होगा । न नौ मन तेल होगा और न राधा नाचेगी । यह अवस्था है ।

आपने एक ड्राई डाक बनाने की बात कही है । मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूं । अभी हिन्दुस्तान के पास कोई ड्राई डाक नहीं है । इस ड्राई डाक में 13 हजार टन के जहाज आ सकेंगे । इसके बन जाने से आप काफी फारिन एक्सचेंज भी बचा सकेंगे । आज ड्राई डाकिंग के लिए हिन्दुस्तान के जहाज सिंगापुर, अदन, हैमबर्ग आदि जाते हैं । आपने यह स्तुत्य कार्य किया है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि आप इस ड्राई डाक को जल्दी से जल्दी बना लेंगे । इससे आपको बहुत सुविधा भी होगी और आप काफी रुपया भी पैदा करेंगे ।

आज दुनियां तेजी से आगे बढ़ रही है । हम को भी इस दिशा में प्रयास करना चाहिए । आप लोगों ने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि यू० के० के नेवी के चीफ आफ स्टाफ ने इस्तेफा दे दिया । यू० के० नेवी के मामले में अमरीका की नीति को अनुकरण करना चाहता था । लेकिन वहां के नेवी के चीफ आफ स्टाफ ने कहा कि यह चीज अच्छी नहीं है । गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं माना इसलिए चीफ आफ स्टाफ ने इस्तेफा दे दिया । इस बात से आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं । आज अमरीका और यू० के० नेवी पर कितना भरोसा करते हैं, उस पर कितना जोर देते हैं । यहां तक कि मतभेद होने पर इस्तेफा देने की बात भी हो सकती है । लेकिन हमने हर बात में नेवी की उपेक्षा की है । क्यों वहां इस्तेफा देने की बात हुई ? उसका कारण यह था कि आज बड़े-बड़े जहाजों का जमाना नहीं है । चीन शंघाई के शिपयार्ड में आज गन बोट और छोटे-छोटे विध्वंसक जहाज बना रहा है जिनकी रफ्तार 40 नाट तक है । आज हमें भी ऐसे जहाजों की आवश्यकता है, कनवेंशनल वैपन्स की आवश्यकता नहीं है । आज हमें अणु से चलने वाले सबमेरिन्स की आवश्यकता है, परमाणु से चलने वाले राकिटों और मिसाइल्स से सुसज्जित सबमेरिन्स की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि आने वाला युद्ध हैलीकोप्टर और सबमैरिन पर आधारित होगा । इसलिये हैलीकाप्टर पर आधारित होगा कि उससे कहीं भी फौज को उतारा जा सकता है । सिपाहियों को पैराशूट से उतारने की जरूरत नहीं रहती । और सबमैरिन से आज तीन हजार मील की दूरी पर भी आप मिसाइल और राकेट से मार कर सकते हैं । आज सबमैरिन के कारण किसी लैंड बेस का महत्व नहीं रह गया है । आज आप सबमैरिन से मिसाइल चला कर दूर दूर तक हमला कर सकते हैं ।

अभी राजा कृष्णपाल सिंह साहब ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि हमारे पास एक

भी सबमैरिन नहीं है । मैं अभी जैरुसलम पोस्ट अखबार पढ़ रहा था । उससे पता चलता है कि यू० के० इजराइल को दो लौंग रेंज सबमैरिन दे रहा है । आप देखें कि इंगलैंड ने हमको सबमैरिन देने से इन्कार कर दिया लेकिन इजराइल को दे रहा है, उसे ऐसा करने में अरब राष्ट्रों की कोई परवाह नहीं है । वह उनको सबमैरिन देने को तैयार है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान को देने को तैयार नहीं है । हमें यह विचार करना है कि इंगलैंड और अमरीका के सहारे हम कितनी दूर तक चल सकते हैं । हमको यह समझ लेना चाहिए कि चीन और पाकिस्तान के हमले के समय जिन देशों ने हमारी मदद की या जिन्होंने मदद करने का वायदा किया वे हमारे मित्र है । जो दुःख में हमारे मित्र हैं वे सर्वदा हमारे मित्र हैं और जो केवल सुख में हमारे मित्र है वे हमारे सर्वदा मित्र नहीं हैं यह हमें समझ लेना चाहिए । हमको जहां से सहायता मिल सकती है लेनी चाहिए ।

आज दुनिया में कोई चीज सीक्रेट नहीं है । आज स्वीडन से जापान नवपोत खरीद रहा है । स्वीडन से जापान चालीस चालीस नाट की रफ्तार वाले छोटे जहाज खरीद रहा है । हमें भी केवल इंगलैंड के भरोसे नहीं रहना चाहिए । इंगलैंड से आपने समझौता किया दो तीन बरस हो गए । अभी आपके जहाज की कील रखी गयी है । और काफी समय बाद वह जहाज तैयार होगा । हमें दुनिया में जहां से जहाज और टैकनिकल नो हाउ मिल सके प्राप्त करना चाहिए, चाहे वह स्वीडन हो, इजराइल हो या अमरीका या जापान हो । अगर देश की सुरक्षा नहीं होगी तो हमारी आजादी का आधार क्या रहेगा ? अभी पिछली लड़ाई में हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा के लिए 12 हजार आदमियों ने रक्तदान किया है । हमारे दो हजार से अधिक लोग वीरगति प्राप्त कर चुके है । उनकी आत्माएं आज हमारी तरफ, इस पार्लियामेंट की तरफ देख रही है । हमको सोचना चाहिए कि जो देश की रक्षा के लिए दिवंगत हो गए उनके प्रति हमारा आज क्या कर्तव्य है । उनके प्रति सब से बड़ी हमारी श्रद्धांजलि यही हो सकती है कि चीन या पाकिस्तान हम पर हमला करें तो पाकिस्तान को हम पेशावर तक खदेड़ दें और चीन को पीकिंग तक । ऐसा होगा तभी उन की आत्माओं को शान्ति मिलेगी ।

अब मैं सुरक्षा कोष के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । मेरा सुझाव है कि सुरक्षा कोष केन्द्र द्वारा नियंत्रित होना चाहिए । बहुत से प्रान्तों में सुरक्षा कोष इकट्ठा किया गया, ट्रस्ट बना दिए गए, कहीं दो करोड़ का ट्रस्ट बनाया गया, कहीं बीस लाख का ट्रस्ट बना दिया गया और लोग जिस प्रकार चाहते हैं उस रुपए का उपयोग कर रहे है । इस वास्ते हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह विनती है कि सुरक्षा कोष के वास्ते कोई केन्द्रीय आरगेनाइजेशन होना चाहिए । जहां जहां सुरक्षा कोष एकत्रित किया गया है वहां वहां उसका आडिटर जनरल द्वारा आडिट होना चाहिए । इसका आडिट होना आवश्यक है क्योंकि हमारे देश में ऐसे लोग मौजूद हैं, और हर देश में ऐसे लोग होते हैं, जो देश के नाम पर, रक्षा के नाम पर पैसा लेते है और उसे खा जाते हैं । ऐसे आदमियों को जब तक सजा नहीं होगी और ऐसे आदमियों से जब तक जनता की रक्षा नहीं की जाएगी, तब तक मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि जनता में आत्म विश्वास की भावना पैदा की जा सकती है । जनता में आत्म विश्वास की भावना पैदा करना बहुत आवश्यक है । फिर युद्ध हुआ तो जनता आपको पैसा नहीं देगी अगर आपने ऐसे आदमियों

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

में उसकी रक्षा नहीं की । जनता आपको पैसा तभी देगी जब उसको विश्वास हो जाएगा कि उसके पैसे का ठीक तरह से उपयोग होता है, उसका पैसा ठीक तरह से खर्च होता है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि सुरक्षा मंत्री इस पर ध्यान देंगे और एक केन्द्रीय संगठन बनायेंगे जिस के पास तमाम ये जो कोलैकशंज हैं, तमाम ये जो डिफेंस कोलैकशंज हैं आयेंगी और केन्द्र की अनुमति से ही उस में पैसा खर्च होगा । हर एक प्रदेश में अगर दो दो करोड़ या एक एक करोड़ के ट्रस्ट बन जायें और हर एक आदमी उन ट्रस्टों पर बैठ कर खर्च करने लग जाए तो रुपये का सदुपयोग नहीं हो सकता है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस पर आप ध्यान देंगे ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Six months age the armed forces of this country passed through what might be called our first post-independence, major, large-scale operational testing, against an enemy moreover who was equipped with more sophisticated weapons than we had and weapons which had been supplied exclusively by western sources. It is a matter of the utmost satisfaction and pride to the entire country that these aggressive plans of Pakistan were foiled, and foiled with heavy losses too, and we are grateful to the jawans not only for the sacrifices they made, but for having resurrected—I use the word advisedly because I have in mind the 1962 experience of NEFA—the traditional heroism and the fighting capacity of the Indian jawan.

Shri Krishnapal Singh has referred to the heavy losses that our armed forces suffered. I may say that in one respect at any rate those heavy losses were abnormally so perhaps in the case of our officers, but the officers showed for the first time for many years bold leadership and outstanding personal courage, and our airmen, if I may say so, rose to new heights. Moreover, a new bond was forged between the army and the people which, I think, is of the utmost significance for our country. I wish to pay tribute on behalf of my party to all those members of the armed services who played their part in this great trial and those who have fallen in order to re-establish the image of the jawan in the hearts of the people.

I say this because it is of very great concern to us that this image of the army as an army of the people, an army for the people, for the defence of the people, an army supported actively and enthusiastically by the people in the way we saw them being supported, it is esential that this image must be preserved and must not be destroyed or sullied in any way.

I am sorry I have now to strike a slightly discordant note because it is tragic that within six months of these heroic events, within six months of this Indo-Pak war, the same jawans who had faced the Patton tanks with such heroism, are being called upon to shoot down food demonstrators in West Bengal. I will not be satisfied if the Minister, when replying, takes resort to legalistic arguments. I know what the statutory powers given to the State Governments are to call in the help of the military and all that kind of thing. But we are in a new situation after the Indo-Pak war, and the more this army is used as a repressive weapon against the people, I say the very basic structure of democracy in this country will be endangered.

I am sure the Minister has taken note of a public statement made a few days ago by no less a person than a Member of the Planning Commission, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, who publicly expressed his misgivings and said

that if the civil power in our country maintains itself by increasingly resorting to the help of the military, then perhaps the army itself at certain levels will begin to develop certain ideas of their own. We should learn something from the experience of other countries round about us.

This is a very dangerous thing. Moreover, it is not the army's job to defend an indefensible food policy of a particular Chief Minister. It is not the job of the army. That food policy has been proved to be indefensible by the concessions which are being made, which trickle out every day, in the talks that are going on in Calcutta. Is it the army's job to defend such an indefensible policy? I say that if a civil power in this country, a civil administration in a State, which has at its disposal 64 or 65 thousands policemen in that State, plus another three or four thousand armed policemen who have to be flown in by specially chartered planes from half a dozen States, if even after doing all this, such a civil administration is so isolated from the people that it cannot maintain itself except by calling in the jawans, it is better that such a civil administration and the ministry should quit. The jawans should not be brought in to do this dirty work. It is bad for the morale of the jawans themselves. Please remember this. They are sons of the peasants, they are sons of ordinary working people. They may have families who are also affected by food shortages and price rises and that kind of thing in their own respective villages. It is not good for their morale. Therefore, I would appeal to the Government to see to it that that image, that wonderful and proud image that has been built up during the months of August and September is not in any way denigrated or sullied by the wrong actions of the civil power which is the Government.

As far as the prospects of peace or war are concerned, I do not wish to dilate much on this. The 1962 clash with China and last year's clashes with Pakistan have unfortunately resulted in a situation where peaceful solutions of our disputes with these two countries do not seem to be very much in the offing at the moment. Tashkent may or may not pave the way to stable good-neighbourly relations and the prospects do not seem to be very rosy just at the moment, and the India-China dispute on the border question continues deadlocked. Moreover, the element of collusion between China and Pakistan, which has been there for such a long time, has now been paraded much more publicly, much more blatantly, in Rawalpindi on the 23rd March in the parade which was held there to celebrate the Pakistani National Day. So, whether we like it or not, and howevermuch we may wish—we do wish—that it would be possible to bring about a peaceful solution of our disputes with these neighbouring countries, nevertheless the time is not ripe for any sort of relaxation of our defence preparedness, despite also the fact that this imposes this crushing expenditure burden, upon our people.

But my point is: have we learnt the lessons of last September? This is the only subject on which I wish to develop my remarks.

We are adhering to our old defence plan, the 1964—69 plan of Rs. 5,000 crores. That is repeated again in the papers circulated to us, but I want to know, in the light of the recent and very harrowing experience that we went through, where is the review, where is the reappraisal, where is the assessment of the implementation of the plan in the current period? It is in this regard that I find the Ministry's report very unsatisfactory and disappointing. It deals with these matters, but very casually, very superficially, and it just repeats, as it were in a routine way, that there is need for developing our independent defence potential, increasing our ordnance production work and so on,

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which is already there and praiseworthy, I do not deny it. But there is no sense of urgency in the report; the pages of the report do not carry any sense of new urgency, and there is no assessment of the impact, for example, of the freezing of foreign aid, of the embargoes imposed on us by the United States and the United Kingdom. There is no assessment made of that, concretely. There is no sharing with us, with Parliament, of the real problems which have arisen in this post-September period the real difficulties and the implications of the drive for self-reliance which we know—as my hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh has also correctly pointed out—that without self-reliance we will never be able to ensure the security of the country.

Rather I am sorry to say that running like a consistent thread through the pages of the report, there is still a sort of lurking, sneaking dependence on the hope that these United States and United Kingdom embargoes will be lifted. In one place, these embargoes are described in the words "they were rather unfair." When they gave the weapons and arms to Pakistan, they imposed embargoes on us which we thought "were rather unfair." This may be polite language, I do not know. But it has led again to the pathetic hope that these same external sources, these same friends—as stated by Shri Raghunath Singh also who have proved themselves to be false friends in the hour of our trial, the hope is still lurking that these same external sources will once again come to our aid. This outlook can have nothing in common with a determined drive for self-reliance. It is a negation of self-reliance; it is a negation of the harsh realities, whether we like it or not, politics apart; it is a negation of the harsh realities that the Chinese September war taught us, and still, if the Government of India or anybody else in this house dreams here that United States defence aid will be coming to help us to contain China—the old, old mantram, contain China—and therefore, since the United States is interested, they will again resume defence aid to us, it is wrong. Please remember that on the 23rd March, when this parade took place in Rawalpindi, we saw for the first time the newly supplied Chinese jets and tanks on display side by side, cheek by jowl, with the United States equipment. This is a new sort of peaceful co-existence or collaboration! Please pay some attention to it. Many strange things are happening in this world nowadays.

I shall just quote a report on that parade from the Reuters Agency from Rawalpindi in which I wish to point out that the figures given there do not tally with the figures which were given in the Joint Press Conference by the Chiefs of Staff two or three days after the cease-fire. The Minister remembers that at the Joint Press Conference it was stated by the Chiefs of Staff that Pakistan began the war with 104 F-86 Sabres, 12 F-104 Star fighters and 24 B-57 bombers, which makes a total of 140. And the Chiefs of Staff stated that Pakistan had lost 73 of these planes, which, if my mathematics is correct, leaves only 67 of these three types of planes in Pakistan's possession at the end of the war. The Pindi report of Reuter says that in the fly-past on the 23rd March, there were 72 F-86 sabres, 10 F-104 Super Sabres and 19 B-57 bombers, which make a total of 101, compared with 67 on the basis of the Chiefs of Staff's figures. So, if these Reuters figures are correct, there can only be two alternatives: either our defence intelligence continues to be as totally unreliance as it always was, or, if the intelligence figures are correct, on the basis of which the Chiefs of Staff had made their statement, then, the only other alternative—and I think it is in my view much more likely—is that under the terms of aid—the aid terms—and military pacts in which Pakistan is a partner of the United States, while embargo on India continues, in the name of aid, during these subse-

quent periods also, they have been given new supplies and replacements by the United States of America. (*Interruption*) It may be directly, or through other partners of CENTO, NATO or SEATO, I do not know. But this build-up is going on. And today, we have this spectacle at Pindi of the new supplies of the United States planes and tanks being put on display side by side with the Chinese tanks and planes. The embargo against India is continuing. Replies to questions were given here in the last few days. The United Kingdom Government has announced the other day that the ban on commercial purchases of equipment has been lifted. I remember that in the last session we were told that about £7 million worth of orders from India was pending and has been frozen because of this commercial embargo. Now, we are told that this commercial embargo has been lifted, but a little probing will show, and has shown, I think—if the Minister will admit it—that the lifting of the embargo has not helped us very much because they will have to get licences and a discriminatory policy is being followed still in the matter of issuing licences, and therefore, the lifting of the embargo is being sabotaged in that way.

Then the United States' new theory of lethal and non-lethal supplies has suddenly been put out. We do not know exactly what the meaning of it is. I would just point out a recent report which has been sent from Washington by Mr. Inder Malhotra of the *Stateman* who has accompanied the Prime Minister's party there, quoting from *Washington Post* which, I think, is a quite well-known paper in the United States. What does this paper say? "The September war demonstrated the United States" grave mistake in being the exclusive supplier of arms to Pakistan." They do not want to be the exclusive supplier. After that, the *Post* adds: "It would not be in the interest of the USA or Pakistan if Pakistani dependence on the USA was replaced by dependence on China." That means, they do not want to be exclusive suppliers; they do not want China also to be the exclusive suppliers. That is the meaning of it. The course recomended by this paper is, "resumption of supply of arms to Pakistan in due course on a limited basis consistent with the country's size and resources, as well as to reserve to itself the option of resuming military aid to India later on, should this become necessary as a consequence of Chinese military postures on India's borders." I think American policy is also taking on some sort of a new look, Sir, and we have to be very careful about it, and any kind of pathetic hope which still exists in the Ministry's mind that we will suddenly, perhaps after Shrimati Indira Gandhi returns from the USA, begin to got a flow of military supplies from there, should be dispelled as soon as possible. The truth of the matter is that self-reliance cannot co-exist with dependence on doubtful friends abroad. I do not say this only with reference to the post-September period. If I may just take one minute and remind the House, the United States and United Kingdom's record of dragging their feet, of holding up assistance to us—I do not use a stronger word like sabotage—pre-dates the Indo-Pakistan war. It is not a new development after September. May I just remind him that after the Chinese aggression of 1962 we were told that in the core of the Plan there was going to be the construction of six new ordnance factories. What has happened to them? The Ministry• knows that for two of the key factories—for explosives and propellants—the sites were selected, one at Panvel and the other at Burla, but both these were given up. They have been given up on United States' expert advice; they told us: "Do not make these factories. It is better to import those propellants, to import those explosives." We know what condition our import potentialities are in. Secondly, another factory amongst this complex of six factories, the one at Ambajhari, for

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making ammunition and shells for the artillery and mortars, is held up till today. I can quote from a number of questions and answers on the floor of this House, dating from 1964—not now —which go to show that the Ambajhari project has been stalled and held up because the United States experts study, or something like that, has been promised since then and not completed upto today. Because the Ambajhari factory is not going into production, therefore, the closely allied and connected factory at Chanda which was to be built up with United Kingdom assistance—it is a filling factory for the shells—is also held up. Out of these six factories, four have gone clean like that ! Who is responsible? We should know about that.

As regards the aircraft, the hon. Minister knows the question of expediting and accelerating the rate of production of HF-24 at Bangalore, as it is at present—Mach I—I am not talking about developing it into Mach II. For that acceleration also, collaboration with the United States was explored, but up to this day the promised capital equipment and the promised training facilities have not been given. The HF-24 production is held down because of that. As far as the development of that into Mach-II supersonic engine for HF-24 was concerned, we went around canvassing for assistance from U.K. for years together. It was never forthcoming. Subsequently we were told that we were exploring a project with the UAR, which was developing a supersonic engine with the help of German technicians. If they make a suitable engine and we make a suitable frame in Bangalore, the two can be combined. But there is not a word in the present report about that. We should be told whether it is being given up or not.

These are a few examples by which I wish to emphasise that if we go on hopefully looking westward even now, we will be gambling with the security of our defence and the lives of our jawans. Some radical rethinking is required. That is all I want to appeal to the Government. We must break out of the old ways of thinking after the experience we have had. How can we break out? Some friends in the country and some cut motions too are advocating two solutions by way of new thinking. One is, hand over the defence production to the private sector; that will magically change the scene. The other is, all these standard conventional equipment and arms are of no use; we must now build our own atom bomb. These two things have been put forward, of course not by the government, but in different quarters in the country as a solution for the difficulties and problems facing us. With all the emphasis at my command, I want to refute both these arguments. They should be totally opposed. Here we are lamenting every day about the condition of our foreign exchange. Our import capacity is in a crisis. The country is dependent on crores of rupees worth of components and spares which we cannot get now. We cannot manufacture so many things because our industrial capacity is stalled in many places. Yet, some people talk glibly about the manufacture of atom bomb in this country! It will be a prohibitive financial burden on this country. It is not only a question of making the bomb, as some scientists had at some time estimated that it could be done within so many lakhs. If you have atomic weapons, you will have to have the means to deliver them, either by inter-continental ballistic missiles or by special types of planes. You cannot just make a bomb and send somebody in a Gnat to throw it. Certainly even if we manufacture the bomb, nobody can suggest that we can scrap all our conventional arms and weapons. We must keep both. But it is beyond the capacity of the country and it is sheer madness for anybody to advocate it. Besides that, the atom bomb is a prestige weapon, a symbol of an

offensive and aggressive nation. It is not a symbol of defence at all. It is something which is advocated always for getting in the first blow. If you cannot get in the first blow and the other fellow gets it in, there are grave doubts whether you will be in a position to launch a blow at all after that. Are we going suddenly to adopt a posture before the world of becoming an aggressive nation, not concerned primarily with the defence of our borders, but wanting brandish an atom bomb with which we can cow down other people? I submit we cannot go along that path at all. Besides, it would provide Pakistan a heaven-sent opportunity, if India started producing an atom bomb to either acquire nuclear weapons herself from China or USA or at least have bases in that country for stationing such weapons. I am totally against this.

As far as defence production is concerned, I think the policy we are following is a fairly sound one in the sense that there must be a coordination between the Public sector and private sector. I have no quarrel over that, because our resources are limited and they have to be harnessed to this task. But this coordination must be subject to four minimum conditions. Firstly, there must be the strictest control and inspection of standards imposed by the defence organisation on production, wherever it is. Secondly, there must be no relaxation or weakening of overall control by the State. Thirdly, the output of weapons proper must remain a State monopoly and that is in accordance with the terms of the Industrial Policy Resolution too. Fourthly, while there is capacity in the ordnance factories remaining idle, the production should not be farmed out to the private sector. The capacity of the ordnance factories must be utilised to the fullest extent before the private sector is called in to do any job.

I only want to outline some points in the end as to what I consider to be some urgent tasks to which we should immediately devote attention. Firstly, stricter economy in defence expenditure. The audit report which we received only yesterday shows quite an unhappy state of affairs. There is one deal mentioned where over Rs. 2½ crores were lost on some infructuous deal to purchase from abroad and develop a certain aircraft engine at Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore. It proved to be a dud and we lost over Rs. 2½ crores on that single deal. We have to cut our coat according to our cloth. The audit report shows not only large wastage and loss, but what is more alarming, there are a lot of allocations for vital things which remain unspent.

Then there is this vehicle discard policy. I request the minister to devote some attention to this and consider whether this vehicle discard policy should be modified or not. The report says it has paid us good dividends. I would like to know how. We discarded thousands of vehicles on the basis of a certain standard laid down by so-called experts. But the next thing, when we were attacked in Punjab, we had to commander 6000 to 7000 civilian trucks. If they had not been available, I do not know what would have happened to military transport along the Punjab Border. I agree that vehicles which have become non-operational should be discarded. But in my view, a rigid standard has been laid down applicable to all types of terrain, whether it is NEFA or the flat plains of Punjab. Are we in a position to afford such a luxury now? The experience of Punjab has shown it. They could not have maintained their lines of communication even with military transport, if these civilian truck drivers had not been available. We know they played a glorious role.

So, economy has to be practised. But it is no use practising economy by retrenching a number of staff in the EME establishments. Secondly, the bottlenecks which I have already

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pointed out in the development of new ordance factories will have to be removed somehow. I do not know how; I am not a technical man. But don't go on looking to the US or UK for it. Thirdly, stricter standardisation has to be brought about in our arms and equipment so that we can cut down drastically on the great variety of spares and compenents on which we are dependent now. Fourthly, we have to explore all possible alternative sources of supply and training facilities abroad, to which Mr. Raghunath Singh also referred. Fifthly, we have to increase the budget for defence research and development. Self-reliance has no meaning when you are spending just 1 per cent of your military budget on defence research and development. Is it a joke or what? Out of Rs. 800 crores which we spend on defence, we spend only Rs. 8 crores on defence research and development in the institutes that are there. How can we ever become self-reliant? This system of priorities has got to be changed.

There is no capacity in our country for manufacture of armour plate. Yet, we have set up a tank factory. It means we are dependent again on foreign sources for armour plate. Otherwise no tanks will come out of Avadi. So many steel plants are proposed to be put up, from Bokaro onwards—fifth, sixth and so on. Is it impossible in any of the steel plants to put up proper capacity for manufacture of armour plate, so that we know that our tanks need not look for supplies from abroad?

The Heavy Engineering Corporation complex at Ranchi is a new thing in this country with such types of heavy forgings and heavy casting facilities which have never been available to us before. I believe already the Government is perhaps looking in that direction. I believe that complex can be put to very good use for our defence purposes. We must break from this old pattern of integrating our whole defence pattern with the UK and Commonwealth. It is a historical heritage of the past. We have to explore other possibilities now, apart from this.

In my view, if this great and paramount lesson of self-reliance is learnt,—that we must have a strong independent potential which enables us really to stand firmly on our own feet and to resist pressures from abroad wherever they may come from—then, I may say, this may well prove to be the single biggest victory that we won on the battlefield.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to improve the working of the Ordnance Factories.* (1)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to improve the working of the Praga Tools Limited, Secunderabad.* (2)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for proper rehabilitation of ex-Servicemen.* (3)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to rehabilitate ex-Servicemen all along the border.* (4)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for proper development of Indian Navy.* (5)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to liberate areas now under occupation by Chinese.* (6)]

Shri Kishen Pattnayak (Sambalpur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to do away with the criterion in regard to proficiency in English for promotion in the Defence Forces.* (11)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Impropriety of use of army in the work of maintaining internal peace and law and order.* (12)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to bring about a uniformity in in the pay-scales and other facilities within the Defence Forces.* (13)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Necessity of general recruitment to strengthen the Defence Forces.* (14)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to augment industrial production also for defence preparedness.* (15)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to seek clarifications from the countries rendering armed assistance in respect of conditions for the use of these arms.* (16)]

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Impending retrenchment in E.M.E. Station Workshops and Vehicle Depots.* (17)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for revival of negotiating machinery for civilian employees in Defence.* (18)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for setting up a wage board for the civilian defence employees.* (19)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for removal of discrimination between industrial and non-industrial employees in the matter of their service conditions.* (20)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for reinstatement of those Defence employees who were dismissed or removed from service during 1960 strike.* (21)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for uniform wages and service conditions for H.A.L. employees.* (22)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

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[*Need for close coordination between Ordnance Factories, E.M.E. Workshops and Defence Research Laboratories.* (23)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for setting up a Defence Production Board.* (24)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Giving jobs to Private Sectors at the cost of Ordnance Factories.* (25)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to establish special alloy steel plant under Defence.* (26)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Production of AVRO 748 in Kanpur.* (27)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for extension of production Incentive Bonus to all workers engaged in production work.* (28)]

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Impact on Defence Plan of U.S. and U.K. embargo.* (29)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Continued supply of U.S. and Chinese arms to Pakistan.* (30)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Measures for rehabilitation of disabled servicemen.* (31)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for stricter economy in defence expenditure.* (32)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Progress in construction of MIG manufacturing plants.* (33)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Slow progress of AVRO-748 development.* (34)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Bottlenecks in development of new ordnance factories.* (35)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Fall in value of output of ordnance factories in 1965-66.* (36)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to upgrade priority of Defence research and development work.* (37)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to modify vehicle discard policy.* (38)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Use of army against food demonstrators in West Bengal and Bihar.* (39)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to compile an official history of the Indo-Pak. war.* (40)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to erect memorial to Havildar Abdul Hamid in Assal Uttar.* (41)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Recreational facilities for troops manning forward posts in remote areas.* (42)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Replacement of losses suffered during Indo-Pak. hostilities.* (43)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to provide alternative jobs for allegedly "surplus" EME workers.* (44)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*India-U.A.R. collaboration project for HF-24 supersonic engine.* (45)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Roles of public and private sectors in Defence production.* (46)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to boycott joint exercises and joint staff conferences of Commonwealth countries.* (47)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Undesirability of sale of small arms to Malayasia or other committed countries.* (48)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Urgency of standardisation of arms and equipment.* (49)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to intensify self-reliance drive in defence preparations.* (50)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to seek alternative sources of training facilities abroad.* (51)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to extend welfare facilities for Jawans and their families.* (52)]

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for the production of atom bomb.* (54)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*India's defence preparedness in view of breaches by Pakistan of the Tashkent Declaration and the existence of the Chinese threat.* (55)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Karni Singhji]

[*Resumption of arms aid by U.S.A. and United Kingdom.* (56)]

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for production of missiles and for production of cartridges for civilian use.* (81)].

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for production of MIGs and spare parts for aeroplanes.* (82)].

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to provide loans to ex-servicemen to start some industry or business.* (57)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to make available all vehicles which are surplus to Defence requirements to ex-service personnel at concessional rates.* (58)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to appoint a pay commission to revise the pay scales of the armed service personnel.* (59)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to enhance the pension scale of the armed service personnel.* (60)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to provide adequate family quarters to the armed service personnel.* (61)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to rehabilitate the persons discharged on medical grounds from the army.* (62)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to increase the rate of ordinary family pension to dependants of army personnel.* (63)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to merge the ration allowance with pay for purpose of deciding the rate of pension.* (64)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Indiscriminate use of the army to quell civil disturbances in the country.* (65)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to include an ex-serviceman in the Indain Soldiers' sailors' and Airmen's Board.* (66)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to conduct a survey of unemployed ex-servicemen in the country.* (67)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to start more Sainik School in the Country.* (68)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to reserve seats for children of serving and discharged personnel in the professional colleges in the country.* (69)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to expedite the payment to the States and Union territories under the special Fund for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen.* (70)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to write off the dues recoverable by the special Post War Reconstruction Fund committees in the various States.* (71)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to provide funds for the construction of houses for serving and discharged army personnel.* (72)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to reserve posts in the public sector industries for discharged army personnel.* (73)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to provide adequate funds for the WYNAD colonisation scheme for ex-servicemen in Kerala.* (74)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to review to cases of serving Havildars who are denied promotions to the next rank for not passing a test in Hindi* (75)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to provide commission ranks to men and to do away with the existing discrimination based on sex in the Military Nursing service* (76]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to establish Ordnance Factories in States which have been neglected in the past.* (77)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to provide separation allowances to Jawans as in the case of officers.* (78)]

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Threatened closure of the Avadi engineering store depot.* (83)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Slow pace in setting up the Marine Diesel Engine Factory at Ennore.* (84)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Proposed retrenchment of civilian in the Defence ordnance factories.* (85)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to provide yearly increments in pay to Jawans as in the case of officers.* (86)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Manoharan]

[*Need to improve the working condition of chowkidars in the various defence establishments.* (87)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Lack of family accommodation for Jawans.* (88)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to constitute a Parliamentary Committee to report on the pay scales of Jawans.* (89)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Slow progress made in expanding the Navy.* (90)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to enhance the amount of compensation to dependants of deceased armed service personnel.* (91)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Lack of opportunities for promotion to the other ranks.* (92)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Indiscriminate use of the army in putting down civil distrubances.* (93)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Rigid enforcement of Hindi in matters of promotions of Jawans.* (94)]

Shri Warior (Trichur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to provide loans to ex-servicemen to strat some industry or business* (95)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to make available all vehicles which are surplus to Defence requirements to ex-service pernsonnel at concessional rates.* 96)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to appoint a pay commission to revise the pay scales of the armed service personnel.* (97)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to enhance the pension scale of the armed service personnel.* (98)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to provide adequate family quarters to the armed service personnel.* (99)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to rehabilitate the persons discharged on medical grounds from the army.* (100)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to increase the rate of ordinary family pension to dependants of army personnel.* (101)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to merge the ration allowance with pay for purposes of deciding the rate of pension.* (102)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Indiscriminate use of the army to quell civil distrubances in the country.* (103)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to include an ex-serviceman in the Indian Soldiers', sailors' and Airmen's Board.* (104)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to conduct a survey of unemployed ex-servicemen in the country.* (105)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to start more Sainik School in the country.* (106)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to reserve seats for children of serving and discharged personnel in the professional colleges in the country.* (107)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to expedite the payment to the States and Union territories under the special Fund for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen.* (108)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to write off the dues recoverable by the special Post War Reconstruction Fund Committees in the various States.* (109)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to provide funds for the construction of houses for serving and discharged army personnel.* (110)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to reserve posts in the public sector industries for discharged army personnel.* (111)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to provide adequate funds for the WYNAD colonisation scheme for ex-servicemen in Kerala.* (112)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to review the cases of serving Havildars who are denied promotions to the next rank for not passing a test in Hindi.* (113)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Warior]

[*Need to provide commission ranks to men and to do away with the existing discrimination based on sex in the Military Nursing service.* (114)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to establish Ordnance Factories in States which have been neglected in the past.* (115)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to provide separation allowances to Jawans as in the case of officers.* (116)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for more self-reliance in defence materials.* (117)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to allot more funds for Research and Development of Defence.* (118)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to use to full capacity the ordnance factores.* (119)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for setting up of ordnance factories especially to cater to the needs of the Navy in Kerala.* (120)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Urgency to expand the Research Laboratory at Cochin.* (121)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to stop the use of armed forces against the people of India.* (122)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to introduce weapon-training in N.C.C.* (123)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to encourage flying in N.C.C.* (124)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to take adequate measures to give land for cultivation to families of Jawans.* (125)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to find adequate employment for reservists.* (126)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to increase retaining fee of reservisits.* (127)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to revise D.A. of both military and civil employees in Defence.* (128)]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after the Tashkent Agreement we had felt a kind of lull come over the country, but the recent events in Pakistan is belying our hope that these two countries, India and Pakistan, will try at least now to live in peace. We felt that the crisis was over, but the crisis is on. Sometime about last year, about this time, in the month of April and May, I happened to be in England and it was just about that time that the Rann of Kutch was invaded by Pakistan. What was the picture that we saw there? The Labour Government with its meagre majority of two or three was feeling helpless and the Conservatives were almost dictating to the Government. India's name was in mud. Every paper criticised us and said that India could not stand up against a small country like Pakistan. One did not know to what extent Pakistan had been helped in this aggression both by the United Kingdom as well as by America. Sir, the things that we saw there and the things we read in the papers made us feel very very sorry for our own country.

When we came back, we saw to our surprise that Pakistan, in spite of the truce over the Rann of Kutch, in spite of their saying that there was going to be a kind of truce in the affairs of India and Pakistan, did not hesitate to take the initiative and attack us again in the month of June. I would like to pay a tribute to our people, to our jawans and to our officers of all ranks because they prepared themselves for the fight and gave a best account of themselves everywhere. It is a tribute to our Chief of the Army, General Chaudhury who has led us, first, at the time of Hyderabad, secondly, when we took charge of Goa and, this time, against Pakistan's nefarious activities. I would like to pay my tribute to the Defence Minister and the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, for the valour that they inculcated in us and in our soldiers that today we are standing up with honour and dignity in the comity of nations. But let us not forget, as I said, that the crisis is not over. Let us not lull ourselves into a feeling that we are safe now and therefore the defence budget needs to be curtailed in order that the State may progress in other fields. That is the last thing that should be done.

We have a feeling that even this year the budget demands of the Defence Ministry are very very meagre. Particularly today, warfare means soldier and science. Both these go together. Without scientific technology and balanced advancement of scientific technology, the soldier will be able to do very little. If the soldier has got to be brave and strike heavily, he has to be supported by science. One of the hon. Members in the Opposition made out a point that towards scientific knowledge we are spending about 1 per cent. It is not 1 per cent, it is 0.1 per cent, I would like to point out. It is a very meagre sum as compared to many other countries. It is said that U.S.A. spends about 15 per cent over research out of the total expenditure on defence. In U.K. it is somewhere about 14 per cent and other countries follow suit. I think even Pakistan spends about 1 per cent and ours is just 0·1 per cent. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary the budgetary provision for defence should be enhanced and much more amount allotted for scientific and technological development if our soldier has got to give a good account of himself. In democracy, defence is important. If democratic conditions are to be maintained in our country, we should have a very strong defence. Therefore, even from that point of view we have got to go all out and help to see that the defence department is geared up to the highest traditions of valour and determination.

[Dr. Melkote]

In saying some of these things I would like to bring to your notice that whereas the soldier in the front is the man who strikes, the ordinary worker behind him is equally important. For every soldier in the front there are at least 8 to 10 people working behind the lines, manufacturing things and supplying them to him so that he gets these things in time and of proper standard. I do not know why immediately after the Tashkent Agreement in a number of places workers who have put in—these are permanent workers—15, 20 and 25 years of service received notices of retrenchment. These are not casual workers. There are casual workers also who have put in 20 years of service. Nowhere in any other department do you find a person who is not made permanent after three years. Yet there are persons here who have put in 20 years of service but who still do not get pensionary benefits. Ordinary civilians get it. But here, in this department, there are people who started on a particular salary on a particular day 20 years back, they have received no increments whatsoever, no permanency, no pensionary benefits, they are still drawing the same salary they used to get at the time of entry into service. There is something radically wrong somewhere. How can these workers do their very best? Some of these workers, during all these times of crisis, at the time of the police action in Hyderabad, at the time of Goa affair and during the recent Pakistan aggression, they have worked round the clock continuously for 24 hours. Many of the workers have for over two or three years since the Chinese aggression, they have been putting in over anything from 10 to 14 hours every day. It is these workers, who have done all these things, who know the technique, who are technically skilled, who cannot be obtained easily, who are being retrenched and notices of retrenchment have been given to them. I do not know why this is being done. We made it clear at the last Labour Conference that this should not happen; we were promised that this would not happen. But now the reply is given that since many of these vehicles have been outmoded and therefore they are removed, and the manufacture of vehicles, would be given over to private agencies that retrenchment has become necessary. I do not see why these very people who have had the experience cannot be made over to the private agencies to be absorbed by them, so that their service is not affected, and subsequently, if they are needed, re-absorbed back again in the department. There should be some sort of collaboration between the private and public sector. The private sector is given all kinds of help by the Government. The private sector cannot by themselves maintain and run an industry without Government help. We give them all kinds of help. In spite of all that why are we not dictating to them what they should do in the national interest. This is a matter which needs the closest attention of the Government. I hope none of these workers who have received notices of retrenchment would be sent out. Along with the jawans who fought in the front, these workers also have sacrificed their all. Some have gone to the front and laid down their lives. The workers in the field of Transport and Railways and Posts and Telegraphs services have earned encomiums during this period of crisis. Our Defence workers, though they are not the jawans fighting in the battle-field, have also sacrificed their lives in the service of the country and earned encomiums for their patriotism. After rendering 15, 20 years of service, if they are now retrenched, it will be a severe blow to them. These people are trained workers. There are many areas where their services could be utilised. Already there is stagnation at particular levels for them. There are no further opportunities for them to improve their status. Housing condition is extremely bad. Food is extremely scarce to obtain today. These workers in the Deence are also

transferred from place to place and within their meagre salary and with no further opportunities to improve their status they are to maintain two families—one family at one place for the sake of their children's education and the other where they are transferred. In the new place houses are also not available easily. In making the transfers, I would request that the Defence Ministry should be extremely careful and sympathetic. When we make representations to the Defence Minister and his Deputy and also to the Officers, they are extremely sympathetic, but in spite of this transfers are taking place. I can understand the importance of Defence needs and why such transfers should take place. But I would appeal to the Defence Minister and his Officers that a little more sympathy should be extended to these people in the matter of transfer. The transfers could be obviated to the extent possible, or adequate facilities should be given to them in the form of housing facilities, extra rations, etc. in the places where they are transferred.

14 hrs.

Sir, I had the occasion and opportunity of visiting some Ordnance Factories in England last year and also in some other places. I must bring to your notice that most of these Ordnance Factories are not run by the Defence Department at all. They are private factories. They are under strict control of the Defence Department but in the hands of private agencies. No military personnel are working there. I went into the question of labour problem and asked them whether they could strike. They said that they could do that and for that a particular clause is also there. But they don't resort to strikes in national interest. What is the average pay scale of the worker there? In England any worker, whether he is a sweeper or a person who whitewashes the walls, gets not less than Rs. 1000 per month. It is about 1500 rupees per month in Germany. In most of our Ordnance Factories we have got highly sophisticated machinery purchased from various parts of the world, which were made available manufactured in the year 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 and we are purchasing machinery manufactured in 1966 also. Yet our salary is about the lowest in the world. The raw material is cheap and we have the best machinery available in the world. Still the production is said not upto the mark. I would like to ask—are the workers malingering or is there something wrong with the management itself? I have been repeatedly telling that the workers who are malingering should be dismissed, especially the workers in the defence sector, because any such thing is unpatriotic. We would support such idea. But the fact is that the Indian worker is capable and has shown the capacity of coming to the level of workers in other developed countries and the Indian worker is also quite intelligent. He has also proved that he can work round the clock and produce three or four times more in times of need. In spite of this, if the production has not gone up, then there is something essentially wrong with the Management. Would the Defence Minister look into this question why such a situation continues to prevail in our Ordnance Factories? When the worker is producing three or four times more, if only he could get Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 more to his income, naturally he will be enthused to sustain the tempo of his work. The Defence Ministry must look into this and find out why the production lags behind, why it is not upto the mark and whether the worker is getting the much needed incentives to step up his capacity, etc. It is stated every now and then that production both in the private and public sectors is not upto the mark. I would not like to blame any particular sector in this thing. I would like the Defence Ministry to set up a Committee to go into these things in detail. We on the side of workers are prepared to give our fullest co-operation. If sufficient incentives are given to the workers with the sophisticated machinery we have

[Dr. Melkote]

there will be more production in times of need.

I would like to say something about the co-operatives. These are being misused by unions belonging to different federations for their own benefits, particularly in the labour section of the Defence Department, unless the worker becomes a member of a particular Union, he is not allowed to make use of the co-operatives. The Defence Department should look into this question and see that when the people who are members of the co-operatives and who become also members of the Executive start misusing these facilities they should be transferred. I should be the first person to press this request. This is a matter of great importance to us, I would request the Defence Ministry to look into this question also.

I would like to plead with the Members of this House that the Defence Budget is very small and it should be enlarged and also much more money should be spent on defence research.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when I was listening to the speeches of the hon. Members it struck me that while we have paid tributes to our Armed Forces, we have also shown some undue enthusiasm for continuing, or rather accelerating, if I may say so, the war policy. Sir, while war has never been and is not the the instrument of policy of this Government and the Congress Party, nevertheless, our recent achievement of successful retaliation of the Pakistani Forces on our western borders has established that we can and shall resist any enemy attempt to violate our territorial integrity or to threaten our vital interests and that we shall fight and fight with all the courage and determination at our command rather than submit to a bloodless defeat.

I would like to join in the tributes paid by the other hon. Members to those young men of the Army and the Air Force who during the short period of 3 weeks staked their lives to uphold the honour and dignity of their motherland and also to the thousands of our countrymen in Punjab, Jammu and Rajasthan many of whom became the victims of Pakistani bombing and shelling and whose homes and farms were destroyed and desolated. Sir, as we have paid the price with the loss of young lives and of property, so has Pakistan.

The famous Clauzewitzian saying that "Blood is the price of victory" has no longer much meaning in the context of the scope and pattern of contemporary warfare today. War has never settled any basic issues, which have to be solved by Conferences and negotiations and an attempt to understand each other's problems and difficulties has to be made so that people may live in an atmosphere of peace and security.

But there is a vast difference between obligatory negotiations to avoid war because a country is too weak militarily and otherwise to safeguard its own interests and its territories, from negotiating from a position of strength to prevent war. Our policy should always be to prevent war from a position of strength.

The present situation of a militant attitude of Pakistan in spite of the Tashkent Agreement and of China, is likely to continue and, while our industrial, economic and military planning should be so arranged as to equip the country and the people for the contingency of a possible enemy aggression, we must remember that it must be done with a well thought-out organisation and with discipline which can create a confidence in the people. Together with this is also the equally important need to create a world opinion in our favour. Isolationism, independent policies and national strategies are things of the

past. Even the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. could not afford to pursue these policies.

With regard to the problem of defence, it has to be tackled on three fronts. The primary front is the military front, and this is of little concern to Parliament. It must be left essentially to military strategists and experts. The other two fronts, domestic and international, are matters which are well within the purview of parliamentary rights.

With regard to the domestic front I am going to limit my observations mainly to the viewpoint of the economic viability of our defence efforts and defence planning. The Ministry of Defence Demands on Revenue and Capital account come to approximately Rs. 970 crores and account for approximately one-fourth of the Government's total annual expenditure. This is the maximum that this country can afford now or in the foreseeable future, in view of the more urgent needs of the country and the people, our social and economic development programmes and the most important immediate need of feeding our people. Our food imports alone last year cost us Rs. 300 crores; this year it may be twice as much. Therefore, what we must remember is, that while defence is important, we cannot afford to spend more than what we are spending now. In regard to this we must see that the strictest economy combined with efficiency of organisation are achieved in our defence effort.

Moreover, in respect of manpower strength, we do not know whether the target that the Defence Minister had mentioned a year or so ago about the manpower in the army of 10 lakhs, has been achieved or not. There is no reference to this in the Report. Perhaps it is not in the public interest to disclose this. But I would at least like to find out what is the ratio between the operational and non-operational strength of manpower and what is the ratio between the combatant and non-combatant portion in the manpower strength of the army.

No country can afford to have a large standing army, whatever be its resources, to meet a situation of emergency. When we look at the figures for the United Kingdom for 1965, we find that their manpower target is 1,80,000 while their reserve force comes to 1,65,000. What do we find in our Report? We find that our territorial force is about 43,000. Even if one assumes that the target as mentioned by the Defence Minister of 10 lakhs has been achieved, I would consider that for the size of this country and for our defence commitment this territorial force of 43,000 is really rather inadequate.

What is the pattern prevailing of recruitment among the jawans? The pattern which was prevailing a year or two ago was this, and I do not know whether there has been any change since then, because there is no mention of it in the annual report. A jawan is recruited for 15 years. For 7 years he is on active duty. After that if there is no promotion for him, for eight years he is on reserve list, getting a pittance of Rs. 10 per month. During these 8 years he is recalled for duty for about two months at a time, three times. Of course, there is a lack of employment in the country and recruitment is done from very very poor and backward districts, one of which I represent. Employment opportunities being limited in these areas, people come and join the army in large numbers.

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With regard to the reserve force I would like to make one suggestion. There are civilian pilots, merchant marine-men and scientists. All these people can be put on the reserve list. They can be given training for six months or a year, or if that is not possible, even for a lesser period and then put on the reserve list. With regard to infantry, gunners, artillery men, engineers and doctors, the same kind of reserve force can be created

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in the country. To your army of 10 lakhs people you can have another reserve of 10 lakhs to 15 lakhs and these people can be called out for duty at any time when an emergency arises for the country.

The second point regarding economic viability concerns equipments and weapons. We know that our resources being limited—the technical resources, industrial base and economic resources—all these being limited, we can only undertake the sort of military operations which are possible under these limitations. We cannot at this stage, nor in the foreseeable future as far as I can see, think of the possibility of being able to manage on self-reliance. This is a thing which we have to admit. Our commitments being what they are, our resources being what they are, we cannot at the moment, or in the next 5 or 10 years, think of being self-reliant. We must have foreign assistance. In this Report and also in the Demands for Grants we are told that we are spending Rs. 900 crores on defence requirements. We do not know what portion of that Rs. 900 crores or Rs. 1,000 crores is going to be in foreign exchange for import of equipments for the armed forces. Secondly, if we are getting any assistance from foreign countries, what type of assistance is it, what is the quantum of it and what are the conditions which we have to fulfil? It is very important in regard to our policy both in the country and in our international policy.

Moreover, there is certainly a need for adapting the less sophisticated weapons for utilisation in our forces. During the confrontation with China in 1962 we had the experience of our men having to carry automatic rifles which were very heavy. They had to climb up to high altitudes. So, trey could carry only a certain amount of ammunition. The automatic rifle gets fired 50 rounds in 10 minutes. When they reached the high altitude, as they could carry only very little ammunition and as there was nobody else to carry ammunition for them, they were out of ammunition very soon.

Therefore, having regard to the conditions, the terrain and the people who are to use the equipment, I think, it is very important that we should have an assessment made of the sort of equipment which can be used and whether the sophisticated equipment that is being used in other countries is really necessary for us.

Take a fast aircraft, for instance. It is very nice to have a very fast, supersonic aircraft, but you need to have facilities for air-to-air fuelling etc. Have you got the facilities, have you got the radar and all the sophisticated equipment? Have you got the support with which this sophisticated machinery and equipment etc. can be operated?

With regard to the ordnance depots and the public sector undertakings that we have got, I would like to make only a brief reference because the Audit Report and the Public Accounts Committee's Report have gone into it very fully; I need hardly add to it. One thing that I would like to stress is that our requirements for defence aviation or for the Navy are so limited that it does not justify our going in for different types of aircraft, ships and so on. We can have a Ministry of Aviation, as they have in England, which deals with the entire supply of aviation, civil or military.

In the same manner, with regard to the supply of ships—repair and maintenance of ships and aircraft—we can have one combined organisation, whether it be under the Defence Ministry or under any other ministry. For heaven's sake, let us have one combined organisation which deals with both. Take the Air Force, which has three types of aircraft—the bomber aircraft, the transport aircraft and

the fighter aircraft. The fighter aircraft is possibly confined only to the Air Force, but as ar as the bomber aircraft or the transport aircraft is concerned, it can be utilised in civil aviation or in military aviation with suitable modifications. Therefore, I suggest that the Ministry should look into this and with regard to aviation and shipping there should be one organisation which deals with both civil and military requirements and there can be modifications made to suit civil and military needs.

I notice that the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, which has an authorised capital of Rs. 50 crores and a subscribed capital of Rs. 38 crores, has its head office in Delhi, the operational office in Bombay and its factories located, I find, in five different places. It has the HAL in Bangalore; it has a factory at Kanpur which is supposed to be manufacturing the Avro-748s for the last ten years; then there is for the MIGs, the airframe factory in Nasik, the engine factory in Koraput and the electronics factory in Hyderabad. And what do we have at the end of all this? With this Rs. 38 crore investment and this big empire spread all over the country, what have we produced? We have produced some Gnats and we are proud of them; we do not know what percentage of Gnats are produced here or how many have been produced. We have no information on that. The Avro-748s were a write-off and have already been a failure. The HF-24 which is supposed to have an Orpheus engine and which should by now have been a supersonic aircraft has not come off. Yes, it flies; but if you drive a Rolls Royce car with a small little engine, it amounts to the same thing. It is supposed to be a supersonic aircraft; it is supposed to fly at a certain speed. What have we got? For nine years we have been trying to fit an engine into this. This sort of thing shows that there is considerable room for re-assessment, re-organisation and certainly for a cutting down on the defence expenditure as far as defence production is concerned.

It is very important that there must be adequate dovetailing, integrating and co-ordinating of civilian and defence efforts. The Army, the Air Force and the Navy can no longer fight a war on their own. It has to be integrated with civilian effort, although this may not be possible to the extent that it is done, for instance, in Germany. In Germany there was a tractor, the Unimog; the same tractor could be used as a tank. The same company, the Mercedes Benz company, made the Panther tanks when Goering was the General. This sort of thing can be done here. You cannot put the defence force into a watertight compartment; certainly economically we cannot afford to do it. We must have a dual system, an integrated and a dovetailing system so that the economic, industrial and manpower resources could be used effectively.

Finally, I want to say that the Ministry of Defence, which constitutes a vast and anomalous empire—I do not have anything against it—but for heaven's sake, let it at least be made into different departments which are better co-ordinated. One does not know what the other person is doing, there seems to be very little co-ordination. In these days when specialisation, concentration of effort and co-ordination have become the pattern of thinking and working, what do we find? We find there is this vast accumulation of a diffused and anomalous assortment of activities taking shelter under one ministry, the Ministry of Defence. That is why you have all this overspending. There is no cost-effectiveness at all.

In conclusion, I would like to say that in keeping with our national objectives, our defence strategy has necessarily to be a part of our overall strategy of peace and this can only be ensured if we see to it that we are strong enough to discourage any outside aggression. In this strategy of peace, what we need is a well equipped and efficient defence force which

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has a vital role to play. But their efficiency and morale have to be sustained by and integrated with the effort of the people and the country as a whole. Towards this end we must strive. Therefore it is not, as has been mentioned in the Defence Report, that we want defence preparedness. This phrase, unfortunately, has become rather commonplace these days and is mentioned quite prominently in the report. May I suggest that instead of "defence preparedness", which suggests an element of hostility, militancy, caesarism, we might think of having something like "defence efficiency" or "effective defence strategy".

With these words, I support the Demands.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the heroism and courage shown by our officers and men of the Army will go down as a glorious chapter in the history of our army. I pay my tribute to the gallant deeds shown by our jawans during the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict. As an ex-serviceman, I pay my homage to the countless number of soldiers who laid down their lives to safeguard the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of our country.

Sir, as an ex-serviceman I am much concerned about the service conditions of our jawans. Most of our soldiers in the Indian Army get less than Rs. 100 as their pay packet and I have to bring to the notice of the House and the Minister unsatisfactory pay and increment conditions of our soldiers.

Sir, the minimum pay of an ordinary soldier is Rs. 55 and there are thousands and thousands of soldiers in the Army who retire on the same time-scale of pay and they are not given sufficient amount of increment. I invite your attention to p. 144 of the Report which says:

> "Increment of pay for men's service is admissible to Other Ranks excluding ICOs but including Non-Commissioned Officers at the rate of Rs. 2.50 per mensem after 5 years man's service and a further Rs. 2.50 per mensem after 10 years man's service. Further increment at the rate of Rs. 2.50 per mensem is admissible to personnel below NCO rank after 15 and 20 years man's service."

The normal period of service of a jawan is from 15 to 20 years. During this period, the maximum increment that the jawan is entitled to get is only Rs. 10 and if you take the average it comes to 50 paise per month because a jawan is entitled to get only Rs. 2.50 per mensem after he performs service for a period of five years. At the same time, the Ministry has got a bias for officers. They start on a pay-scale of Rs. 400. Normally, an officer retires when he attains the rank of a Major and a Major, when he retires, gets Rs. 550 by way of pension. A soldier who is enrolled on a pay-scale of Rs. 55 or Rs. 57 gets only Rs. 17 by way of pension after completing twenty years of service. It is the most deplorable condition of service and I feel strongly about it and I request the Defence Minister to see to it that something is done to raise the emoluments of soldiers who are safeguarding the borders of our country.

Then, I invite your attention to another thing. It looks as if an ordinary jawan in the Army has no family. There is an allowance which is known as separation allowance for the officers. The officer is given at the rate of Rs. 50 per mensem by way of separation allowance because he is obliged to serve at the place where he cannot take his family. Are we to understand that an ordinary jawan has no family? Does he not feel the pangs of separation from his family? Why should officers be given Rs. 50 by way of separation allowance and not a single paisa is given to an ordinary jawan on whom the responsibility of safeguarding the country

lies? Therefore, I want the Defence Ministry to consider the disparity in the pay-scales of officers and jawans and I request that a pay commission be appointed to study the conditions of service of officers and jawans and to suggest ways and means of increasing the emoluments for jawans.

Now, I want to invite the attention of the House to the low pension scale of the Army. As I said earlier, after 20 years of service, a jawan gets only Rs. 17 by way of pension. No doubt, recently, another sum of Rs. 5 was provided, making a total of Rs. 22. The amount of Rs. 22 is only 25 per cent of his pay which he draws at the time of enrolment in the Army. At the same time, an officer who draws Rs. 400 at the time of enrolment gets Rs. 550 by way of pension, that is, Rs. 150 more than what he was drawing at the time he joined the Army. That is why I request the Minister to fix the pension at the minimum rate of Rs. 50 and the bias that is so far being extended to the officers may also be extended to ordinary jawans.

There is an acute scarcity of residential accommodation in the Army. I am told that this scarcity continues not only for the jawans but also for the officers. We find many instances in the Audit Report where lakhs and lakhs of rupees have been squandered by the officers. If only that amount was spent on providing residential accommodation, more than 20,000 hutments could have been constructed for providing accommodation to the jawans. I invite your attention to p. 14 of the Audit Report on the Defence Services. Para 24 says:

> *"Extra expenditure in local.. purchase of foodstuffs*—During the period October, 1964 to March, 1965, the Officer Commanding of a supply depot made heavy local purchases of tinned foodstuffs at a cost of Rs. 2.62 lakhs. The rates at which they were obtained were 50 to 100 per cent higher than the rates at which such stores are sold by the Canteen Stores Department. The extra expenditure thus incurred was Rs. 1.13 lakhs.
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> The Ministry have intimated in January, 1966 that a Court of Enquiry is being held and the Officer-in-charge, supply depot has been placed under suspension".

Then, I read Para 25 which says:

> *"Extra expenditure in purchase of fresh vegetables and fruits*—Fresh supplies of vegetables and fruits in Bengal area were arranged till 1963-64 through contracts concluded on the basis of competitive tenders. For supply of these items during 1964-65 Government issued a sanction on 31 March, 1964 authorising conclusion of a negotiated contract with a Cooperative Society sponsored by the State Government. Accordingly, rates for supplies to be made during 1964-65 were negotiated with the Society by a Board of Officers and a contract was concluded with them on 31 March, 1964 for Rs. 66.76 lakhs. A month and a half before the conclusion of this contract, on 18 February, 1964, open tenders had been invited for the same items. On the basis of the lowest rates obtained the contract concluded with the Society for the year 1964-65 was found to be costlier by Rs. 14.10 lakhs. For the year 1965-66 also, a contract has been concluded with the same Society at rates which are about seven per cent higher than those at which the earlier contract was concluded."

I do not know why this contract was given to this Society incurring thereby an expenditure of Rs. 14.10 lakhs. It looks suspicious, especially when only a month and a half before, the lowest tender was received and that was not accepted and the contract was given to this Society, that some important person in the Society must

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have been interested in seeing that the contract is given to the Society. Otherwise, there is no reason why the Ministry should prefer a Cooperative Society of Bengal and waste Rs. 14.10 lakhs.

Again, there are certain cases where jawans are denied promotions because they are not able to pass tests in Hindi. I know of many Havildars who have not been promoted to the next higher rank because they have not passed the test in Hindi. Most of these persons are from South India and, therefore, I request the Minister to see that at least in respect of the persons who are coming from non-Hindi-speaking areas, the condition of passing the test should be made less rigid and they should be given more opportunities of promotions.

I want to invite your attention to the discrimination based on sex that is practised in the Military Nursing Service. Normally, on commission, men are given only one star. But the appointment of women is to the cadre of a Lieutenant. There are thousands and thousands of men-folk who are working as male nurses and they are denied the opportunity of promotion. They are not given the commissioned rank. I am told, the male nurses are doing 90 per cent of the job in hospitals and the Lieutenants are only sitting and commanding these male nurses. I want the Defence Minister to look into their case and to see that the discrimination based on sex is eliminated as early as possible.

I am happy to learn that the Ministry has started a fund for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen. I am glad that a sum of Rs. 5 crores has been provided from the National Defence Fund for starting this fund. I find from the Report that some allotment has been made to two States, namely, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and their portion has been paid to them. I do not know why other States have not been paid their dues from this Fund and I request that early steps may be taken to see that this fund is given to those States so that they may start welfare measures which are so very needed for rehabilitating ex-servicemen.

Lastly I have to invite the attention of the House to the absence of an ex-serviceman on the Indian Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. This Board is constituted to see that some sort of help is rendered to ex-servicemen and to their families. Not a single ex-serviceman has been nominated by the Defence Ministry to serve on this Board. I do not know how a Board which does not consist of any ex-serviceman can ventilate the grievances of ex-servicemen. Therefore, I request that the hon. Minister may take urgent steps to see that one ex-serviceman is nominated to serve on this Board.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah: I rise to support the demands of the Defence Ministry.

At the outset I would like to pay my humble tribute to all the gallant men of the Armed Forces who laid down their lives in the cause of our motherland and rid the country of the shame that we suffered in 1962. I would also like to pay my homage to our late beloved Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and my tributes to the Defence Minister for having taken courage and given the only lead which this country needed in those grim hours of early September.

I would also like to thank Mr. Mao-Tse-Tung for what he did in 1962 because had it not been for that perfidious attack on India, I do not think India would have been in a position to face up to the challenge that was thrown by Pakistan last summer.

I now also air my own personal views on what I consider a logical step for India to take. Faced as we are with a hostile China on the east—expansionist and subversive—and

with its ally, Pakistan, on the west, it is time that we really started thinking as to what we should do and how we should proceed in our Defence policy. In a recent statement made sometime ago, even our Defence Minister admitted that they have now got missile carrying submarines. Besides this, we read sometime ago that not only have they got atomic weapons but now they are also launching to make the intermediate range—ballistic missiles, which means that, within 1967, the whole of our hinterland within 500 miles of the Tibetan border, which is our economic base producing most of our Defence equipment, will be under the everhanging cloud of nuclear destruction. Even the Americans have agreed that, by 1970, China will have a missile by which even European cities and New York and San Fransisco will be covered. What does all this mean? This means that we have to look where we have to go. I have said it last time and I repeat it again that the only thing which these two powers respect is 'force met by force'. Of course, we have developed the conventional force and we are doing our utmost in that direction. But as we are faced with a nuclear threat also, the policy of the Government should be that we get a guarantee from both Russia and America or either of the two to safeguard our frontiers and our skies and failing that, there is no other option left—and I do not see any—except to make our own deterrent as far as nuclear weapons go. I know Mr. Indrajit Gupta has already called it madness and he would call me a mad man . . .

An hon. Member: He did not call you so.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah: I said that he would call me.

Only last September, within a short period after the Ceasefire, a lot of MPs, as many as a hundred joined—and if the time had been more, I can say that there would have been not less than 200 to 300 MPs in this House who would have joined—this cause that India must possess and develop its own independent nuclear deterrent. I remember Mr. Indrajit Gupta said, "you cannot cow down China with just self-reliance . . ."

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Did I say that?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): He did not say that.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah: He said something to that effect. When we have a nuclear threat from China which has a potential missile, how do you expect India to rise up to it without any guarantee forthcoming from either of these two big nuclear powers?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Indrajit Gupta said that if India manufactured or procured atom bomb, then Pakistan would get them from China.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah: Then how do you expect us to counteract that unless we get a guarantee from either of these powers? Neither Russia nor America is willing.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What I said was . . .

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah: There was something to that effect. I will look into the records.

I say that it has been proved in the last conflict that only strength is respected in international affairs. We were coeing like a dove for the last eighteen years, but when we showed that we also had the appearance and performance of a falcon, they respected us. It means that the old Sanskrit sloka "वीरभोग्या वसुधरा" still holds good and will always hold good as long as this world lasts.

I will now say that, to develop all these, the primary concern of the Defence should be to make an absolutely first class Air Force. I know we

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have a 45 squadron plan, but so far we have been woefully short not only in squadrons but also in the planes. It was shown very clearly during the raids on Jodhpur which went on night after night—it was in my part of the State—that not only did we suffer from lack of radar and enough powerful radar but also we suffered, as I have been saying, from lack of an all-weather fighter aircraft. Had we got this all-weather fighter aircraft, the two hundred and odd bombs that fell on Jodhpur would never have occurred. Our Air Force, with all these deficiencies, has done very well. The Gnat fighter which we undertook to produce and which the NATO countries, in their wisdom, refused to undertake, has proven that it was a jolly good fighter led by excellent material in human terms and made a mash out of the so-called invincible F-86 and F-104 planes. We fought with them on our own terms; rather the enemy had to fight on our own terms and that is why we succeeded. Had we been up in the high altitude, perhaps the "Side winders" would have been more effective, but since the aerial battles took place at very low altitudes, i.e., below 3,000 ft., all those highly sophisticated, infra red, heat seeking missiles failed and it was only the man behind the machine that proved to be the ultimate. As the Chinese soldier, Sun Tzu said:

> "Weapons are important factors but NOT decisive. It is man's directing intelligence that counts most; man emerges as the decisive factor in war."

This was proved so far as both the tanks as well as the aeroplanes went.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Defence to the fact that we must have a better co-ordination, as far as the anti-aircraft guns and their deployment in emergency is concerned. From what little I have known, when the Kanjarkot or rather the Kutch agreement was signed, after the cessation of hostilities in Kutch, all our defence preparations were again slackened as usual, and the battalions or the batteries of the anti-aircraft guns went to their respective dispersal points, whereas I think it would have been in the fitness of things to keep them where they were needed; and when the necessity arose in August and September last, they were not there, as they should have been in time. That was proven in Jodhpur. I think it was only towards the end of that conflict that a battery of anti-aircraft guns went there, and even then they were not fully settled down. At the same time, where they were placed and they had the batteries in time and they already were in order, they gave an excellent account of themselves, and even the foreign press has acknowledged that our anti-aircraft guns guided by radar took a heavy toll of the Pakistani Air Force.

I would also like to say that I do not know why the British are so cross with us. In fact, they should be very pleased, because in the whole wide world, this was the only theatre of operations where arms manufactured by Britain could conflict with arms given by the U.S.A. and it was shown that not only the Centurion, which at least is not supposed to be as good as the Patton tanks, but also the Gnats and the Hunters took their toll of the much-vaunted American F-86 and F-104 and the so-called mighty M-47 and M-48 Patton tanks.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister as far as our border in Rajasthan goes, because this was proved to our great dismay and disappointment that we were absolutely unprepared on our border. I know that and I have seen the files that the RAC or the Rajasthan Armed Constabulary has been crying to be well equipped with better personnel and better equipment and with more machine-guns, mortars and transportation per battalion as compared to their enemy side, known as the Sind

Rangers, but so far, at least till the hostilities were on, nothing took place. I also know that with what little they had, they have given the best account that any armed police could give in this country. I suggest that it is high time that the RAC should be put under the direct operational command of the Army with the proper complement of weapons, transportation and communication systems.

I would also like to stress one other point. During the operations, at the tail end, the civil population of the Rajasthan border areas were issued arms by the Government to safeguard themselves and to keep the morale high. But lately those arms have been withdrawn. I see no reason why they should be withdrawn. It has created an absolutely adverse effect on the minds of those people. I was there immediately after the cease-fire and they told me, as they told several other Members of Parliament who visited that place, that 'Either you do not issue us any arms, because with these arms we are in a position to take on the intruders and earn their animosity, or once you issue us these arms, please see that they are there with us for times to come; if one of us does something wrong,—as is made out that if you give us arms, we shall turn dacoits—the law is there, and you can catch him by the scruff of the neck and hang him, but do not take away our arms', and they pleaded 'Once you have issued us these arms, with these arms we take on to the intruder; if we have no arms, we shall be still worse off'. I do not see why Government in their wisdom have withdrawn these arms so soon after the cease-fire.

An hon. Member: What about the Camel Corps?

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah: The Camel Corps is there but it needs more camels and more men.

I have something to say as far as the aircraft production of this country goes. As some hon. Member pointed out before me, we have no mention in the report about the fate of that long engagement between the Egyptian power plant and our Indian air-frame. The honeymoon was never there, either the engagement is broken off or if it is there, I would suggest to the hon. Minister that the two should be correctly put together.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Consummated.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah: Consummation will be after that. But if it is not forthcoming, then I suggest that other channels and means must be probed. We cannot rely on one particular country. There are other countries which produce so many excellent qualities of ttmaments; we can try Sweden; we can try Switzerland, and we can try Japan and try any other place to make this HF-24 into the plane which it is meant to be. We cannot have a plane which is supposed to be Mach-II but still flying in a subsonic era.

Another suggestion that I wish to make is that the Kanpur Depot has been woefully inadequate in producing the Avros. It is a rule of thumb that if you plough in one rupee you get back one rupee in return in aircraft manufacture. It seems that enough money is not going in and that is why this adverse production is there, which should not have been there.

I would suggest that we should go in with the Siddley Group and get the "Caribou" aircraft also produced under licence in the Kanpur Depot.

Lastly, I would request the hon. Minister to look into the naval side as far as the carrier force goes. It is well known that carriers are now things of the obsolete past. Even the U.K. has rejected them and the only country which has them is the U.S.A. but that is a different story.

We have, with our foreign policy, no purpose for a carrier force in mind.

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They are only used when you are either lending troops or withdrawing troops under sophisticated enemy opposition. Instead of the carrier force and the woefully little and obsolete air force which it carries, the naval air arm, that money which is spent every minute on that carrier and that much of the capital outlay could be used in getting better long-range land-based naval reconnaissance plane to have surveillance over our seas, and more helicopters which could operate from other units besides the carriers from our Navy and do anti-submarine work.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रक्षा मन्त्रालय की मांगों पर बोलते हुए, सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे जवानों ने पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण के समय जो कार्य किया, वह बड़ा सराहनीय है । मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूं और उनके प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं ।

आज सेना की जो स्थिति है, यदि आज हम संसार की तरफ़ देखें तो ऐसा मालूम होता है, कि हमारे पास जो सेना आज है, वह काफ़ी कम मात्रा में है । हमें सेना को बढ़ाना चाहिये । इसके साथ साथ यह देखा गया है कि सेना में भरती होने का जो तरीक़ा अपनाया जाता है, वह बड़े अजीब ढंग का है । हमारा कहना यह है कि सेना में ऐसे व्यक्तियों को भरती किया जाय जो लड़ाकू जाति के हों, जो लड़ना जानते हों, जिनका जन्म लड़ाई में हुआ हो या जिन्होंने किसी का सिर फोड़ा हो या किसी का खून देखा हो, या अपना सिर फुड़वाया हो, ऐसे लोगों को भरती करना चाहिये । मैंने देखा है कि 1962 में जब आक्रमण हुआ तब कुछ ऐसे लड़कों को फौज में भरती कर लिया गया था जिनके माता पिता नहीं चाहते थे कि उनके लड़के भरती हों । वे आए और उन्होंने कहा हमारा लड़का भरती हो गया है, यह बहुत ग़लत बात है, हम तो लड़ते ही नहीं हैं और इसको निकाल दो फौज में से । ऐसे लड़कों को क्यों भरती किया जाता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । ऐसे लोगों को आपको भरती नहीं करना चाहिये । ऐसी बहुत सी जातियां हैं जैसे भील मिलाले आदिवासी हैं जो कि लड़ने में सिद्धहस्त हैं । उनका धंधा ही लड़ना है । वे अच्छे शिकारी भी हैं । उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में आपको फौज में भरती करना चाहिये । आज हमारे पास आठ लाख की सेना है । मैं समझता हूं कि इससे आपका काम नहीं चल सकता है । हम दुनिया के दूसरे देशों को देखें कि वे कितना आगे बढ़ चुके हैं और उनके पास कितनी संख्या में सैनिक हैं । उनके पास इससे कहीं ज्यादा संख्या में सैनिक हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे पास भी कम से कम बीस लाख की सेना होनी चाहिये ।

15 hrs.

हमको यह भी देखना चाहिये कि हमारे पास किस प्रकार के हथियार हैं और हमें उन हथियारों की दूसरे देशों के पास जो हथियार हैं, उनसे तुलना करनी चाहिये । ऐसा अगर हमने किया तो हमें पता चलेगा कि हम दुनिया के कई देशों से बहुत पीछे हैं । हमारे पास आधुनिक हथियार बहुत ही कम मात्रा में हैं । हमें अपनी सेना को आधुनिकतम हथियारों से सुसज्जित करना चाहिये । जो हथियार हमें चाहियें उनका हमें देश में निर्माण करने का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये । जब तक हम खुद निर्माण करने की स्थिति में नहीं पहुंचते हैं तब तक हमें जहां कहीं से भी हथियार मिलें और जिस कीमत पर भी मिलें हमें उनको ले लेना चाहिये ।

हमने देखा है कि जब संकटकालीन स्थिति थी उस समय देश की जनता ने दिल खोल कर आपको पैसा दिया । वह पैसा जनता ने आपको इसलिए दिया है कि देश पर जो संकट आया है और हमारे ऊपर शत्रु ने जो आक्रमण किया है, उसका हम मुकाबला

कर सकें। उस समय सारा देश लड़ने के लिए तैयार था। हर नागरिक लड़ना चाहता था देश की आजादी की रक्षा के लिए। जो अपने जवान पुत्र दे सकते थे उन्होंने अपने जवान पुत्र फौज को दिये और जो पैसा दे सकते थे उन्होंने हथियारों आदि के लिए आपको पैसे दिये, सोना दिया। लेकिन आप देखें कि उस रक्षा कोष का आज किस तरह से प्रांतों में उपयोग किया जा रहा है। इसकी अधिक चर्चा मैं करना नहीं चाहता हूं। लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं कि यह देखा गया है कि राजनीतिक नेता उस सुरक्षा कोष का उपयोग अपने चुनाव क्षेत्रों में अपने निजं के प्रचार के लिए तथा दूसरे कामों के लिए, अपनी पार्टी के प्रचार के लिए कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत अनुचित बात है। सारा सुरक्षा कोष में जो धन जमा हुआ है वह केन्द्र के पास आना चाहिये, केन्द्र के अधीन वह होना चाहिये। जगह जगह ये जो ट्रस्ट बनाये गये हैं, यह बिल्कुल गलत काम किया गया है। इस पैसे को खर्च करने के लिए इस तरह के ट्रस्ट नहीं बनने चाहियें। इस कोष का सीधा सम्बन्ध केन्द्र से होना चाहिये।

जहां तक हो सके आधुनिक हथियारों का निर्माण करने के लिये हम उस पैसे का उपयोग करें। हमारी जनता ने जो पैसा हमें रक्षा कोष के लिए दिया है, उसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा मात्रा में हथियार निर्माण करने के काम में हमें चाहिये कि हम उपयोग करें।

पिछली बार लड़ाई जब हुई थी और उसमें हवाई जहाजों की जो लड़ाई हुई थी उसमें हमने देखा है कि कितने कम हमारे पास लड़ाकू हवाई जहाज थे। बहुत कम संख्या में हमारे पास लड़ाकू हवाई जहाज थे। हमारे पास अधिक संख्या में इन हवाई जहाजों का होना बहुत आवश्यक है। हमें खुद लड़ाकू हवाई जहाजों का निर्माण करना चाहिये। हो सकता है कि कुछ समय के लिए हम ऐसा न कर सकते हों, आज हम ऐसा करने की स्थिति में न हों लेकिन हमें प्रयत्न यही करना चाहिये कि जितने आज हम बना सकते हों, उतने आज बनायें और शेष के लिए हम अपने प्रयत्न जारी रखें। इस बीच में जरूरत हो तो हम बाहर से भी मंगायें। शायद सरकार ने हवाई जहाज बनाना प्रारम्भ भी कर दिया है। जो पुर्जे हैं उनको भी हम बाहर से जितनी ज्यादा मात्रा में मंगा सकते हों हमें दिल खोल कर मंगाने चाहियें।

जो देश शक्तिशाली होता है, जो देश अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होता है वही देश दुनिया के देशों के सामने शान्तिप्रियता की बात कर सकता है, वही देश शान्ति से रह सकता है। हमारे सामने अमरीका का तथा रूस का उदाहरण है। अमरीका और रूस दोनों हथियारों के मामले में शक्तिशाली देश हैं और ये दोनों देश एक दूसरे पर हमला करने की बात भी नहीं सोच सकते हैं। वे अपना सारा जीवन शान्ति से बिताने की स्थिति में हैं। इसी तरह से जब हम शक्तिशाली होंगे तो हमारी तरफ भी चाहे हमारा कोई पड़ौसी देश हो या कोई और देश हो, कभी निगाह उठा कर नहीं देख सकेगा। इस वास्ते हमारे लिए शक्तिशाली होना बहुत जरूरी है। हम सबसे पहले शक्तिशाली हों। सबसे पहला ध्यान हमारा इस ओर जाना चाहिये।

हमारे देश में जो अच्छे अच्छे वैज्ञानिक हैं उनकी दशा बहुत खराब है, बहुत बिगड़ी हुई है। हम इस बात को मानते हैं कि वे दूसरे देशों के वैज्ञानिकों से पीछे होंगे। लेकिन हम इस बात को भी नहीं भूल सकते हैं कि वे प्रतिभाशाली वैज्ञानिक हैं और हमें उनको प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये। वे बड़े बड़े आविष्कार करके आपको दिखा सकते हैं। इस वैज्ञानिक युग में अच्छी अच्छी चीजों का निर्माण करके वे आपको दे सकते हैं। लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि आज तक हम यह मान कर चलते आए हैं कि हमें लड़ाई नहीं करनी है, हम शान्ति प्रिय हैं और हमें हथियारों आदि पर भरोसा नहीं करना है। रडार आदि

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

जो आधुनिक उपकरण हैं, उनको हम अपने देश में तैयार नहीं कर पाये हैं इसका प्रमुख कारण यही है कि हमने हमेशा शान्ति, शान्ति की रट लगाई है । आप कितना ही सोचें कि कि आप लड़ाई नहीं करेंगे, शान्ति से सब मामले निबटायेंगे लेकिन ऐसे देश भी इस संसार में हैं जो शान्ति से आपको रहने देना नहीं चाहते हैं और न रहने देंगे । दुनिया के देश चाहते हैं कि अगर विश्व युद्ध हो तो वह भारत में हो । वे इस देश को उजाड़ना चाहते हैं । आप देखें कि उन्होंने इस विश्व युद्ध के लिए हमारे देश को ही क्यों चुना है । इसका कारण यह है कि कई देशों से हमारे देश की सीमायें मिलती हैं और यही कारण है कि हमारे देश को ही विश्वयुद्ध का अड्डा बनाना चाहते हैं । इस सम्भावना को टालने के लिए हमें सबसे पहले यह करना होगा कि हम अपने देश को शक्तिशाली बनायें । शान्ति, शान्ति का नारा लगाते रहने से कोई बात सिद्ध नहीं होती है, जो हमारा उद्देश्य है वह पूरा नहीं होता है । हम शान्ति का नारा बेशक लगाते रहें और इतने सालों से हम शान्ति शान्ति करते भी आ रहे हैं लेकिन फिर भी हमारी बात किसी ने नहीं मानी और हम शान्ति से नहीं रह पाए । हमको लड़ाई करने के लिए बाध्य किया गया और आक्रमण का मुकाबला करने के लिए हथियार उठाने पड़े हैं और हथियारों की सहायता से ही हमने शत्रु को हराया है, उसको पीछे खदेड़ा है, उसके दांत खट्टे किए हैं । आगे भी हमको अगर हम पर आक्रमण हो तो उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए । हमें अपनी तैयारियों में किसी प्रकार की ढील नहीं आने देनी चाहिये ।

इस मन्त्रालय को जितने भी पैसे की आवश्यकता होगी, उसको हम देने के लिए तैयार हैं, देश की जनता देने के लिए तैयार है । परन्तु इस पैसे का उपयोग इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा सही ढंग से किया जाना चाहिये । आडिट रिपोर्ट में गोलमाल के बहुत से आंकड़े दिये गये हैं । कई लाख रुपये का सामान ऐसा फालतू पड़ा हुआ है जिसका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है । अच्छी अच्छी जीपें होती हैं, चलने वाली होती हैं, उन्हें खराब करार दे दिया जाता है और बेच दिया जाता है । उनकी फिर से मुरम्मत करके काम में लाने की बात को नहीं सोचा जाता है । थोड़ा खर्च करके रिपेयर हो सकती है और उनको पुनः काम में लाया जा सकता है । लेकिन इस बात को नहीं सोचा जाता है । एक बार अगर कह दिया जाता है कि खराब हैं तो वह खराब हो जाती है । कितनी उसमें खराबी है और कितना खर्च करने से उन जीप्स को चलाया जा सकता है, काम में लाया जा सकता है, इसको न तो देखा जाता है और न ही इस ओर कोई ध्यान दिया जाता है । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये ।

हमारे पास जो सबसे बड़ी कमी है वह गुरिल्ला सैनिकों की है । इस क्षेत्र में हम बहुत पीछे हैं । हमारे पास भी काफी संख्या में गुरिल्ला सैनिक होने चाहियें । गुरिल्ला युद्ध में हमें उनको प्रशिक्षण देना चाहिये ताकि समय आने पर हम भी अपने पड़ौसी देश में उनको भेज सकें, जिन के साथ हमारी ठनी हो या जो हम को शान्ति से नहीं रहने देना चाहते हैं हम भी उनके देशों में गुरिल्ला सैनिकों को पहुंचा कर उनके घर में उनको पहुंचा उनको परेशान कर सकें । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस क्षेत्र में भी हमें आगे कदम बढ़ाना चाहिये ।

हमने देखा है कि जो गोलियां शत्रु को मारने के लिए हमने काम में लाई थीं, जो शत्रु को मारने में काम में लाई जाती हैं, शत्रु को हराने में, उसको पीछे धकेलने में काम में लाई जाती हैं और जब पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई हुई थी उस समय उन गोलियों में

शत्रु सीने छेदे थे, वही गोलियां लड़ाई बन्द होने के बाद मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर बस्तर के महाराजा के सीने में छेदी गई हैं। एक गोली नहीं आठ आठ गोलियां उनके सीने में परोई गई हैं। क्या कारण है कि आपने ऐसे देशभक्त को मारा है। ऐसे व्यक्ति को मारना जो कि भोली भाली जनता को अच्छा ज्ञान देता हो और शासन को हर प्रकार की मदद देता रहा हो कतई गलत था। ये गोलियां ऐसे आदमी को मारने में काम नहीं लाई जानी चाहिये थीं। ये गोलियां इस काम के लिए नहीं थीं। आप देखें कि इन गोलियों का उपयोग किस ढंग से होना चाहिये। लोगों ने तो मांगा था चावल लेकिन उनको आपने गोलियां दीं। इस तरह की भूल होना ठीक नहीं है। यह प्रजातन्त्र के माथे पर कलंक है।

हमें इस बात पर भी विचार करना चाहिये कि देश के अन्दर लोग लड़ने के लिए भी और शान्ति के लिए भी तैयार हों। दोनों शक्तियां हमारे देश में बराबर बराबर कायम होनी चाहियें। सेना की शक्ति भी हमारे देश में हो और शान्ति की शक्ति भी हमारे देश में हो। ज्यादा से ज्यादा सैनिक हम तैयार करें, ज्यादा से ज्यादा लड़ाकू लोग हम तैयार करें। यदि हमने ऐसा किया तभी दुनिया को यह पता चलेगा कि भारत अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो गया है और भारत को हराना कोई आसान काम नहीं है। इसके पास भी अच्छे हथियार हैं और इसने उनको अपनी मेहनत से बनाया है। कहीं से कोई भी हथियार आप लें लेकिन आपको हथियारों के मामले में आत्म निर्भर होना चाहिये। साम्यवादी कह सकते हैं, मैं नहीं कहता हूं कि अमरीका से हथियार लेना ठीक नहीं होगा, वह झूठे वादे करता है और हथियार नहीं देता है। यह वे लोग कह सकते हैं मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं और न मैं ऐसा कहने के लिए तैयार हूं। मैं तो कहूंगा कि हम रूस से भी लें और अमरीका से भी लें, जहां कहीं से हमें हथियार मिलें हम वहां से लेने को तैयार रहें। हमें यह नहीं सोचना चाहिये कि ये पूंजीवादी हथियार हैं और ये साम्यवादी हथियार हैं। वे न पूंजीवादी और न साम्यवादी हथियार होते हैं। हथियार जिसके हाथ में होते हैं, उसके वे होते हैं। शत्रु के ऊपर जब उनको चलाया जाता है तो ये उसके सफाये के लिए होते हैं। इस वास्ते हमें जहां कहीं से भी हथियार मिल सकते हों, लेने में संकोच नहीं करना चाहिये। हमें देश को बलशाली बनाना चाहिये।

मैंने सुना है और आडिट रिपोर्ट में भी मैंने देखा है कि कई लाख रुपये का सीमेंट चोरी चला गया है। कौन चोरी करते हैं और कैसे यह चोरी चला गया, इसकी सुरक्षा मन्त्रालय को जांच करनी चाहिये। सुरक्षा मन्त्रालय में इस तरह की चोरी होना कलंक की बात है। अगर इस मन्त्रालय में चोरियां इस तरह होने लगीं तो देश का कोई नागरिक सुरक्षित नहीं रह सकता है। किस ने चोरी की क्या मन्त्रालय ने जांच की ? यह कोई छोटी मोटी चोरी नहीं थी। तीन चार लाख रुपये का सीमेंट चोरी गया है। इसके साथ साथ चार करोड़ रुपये का सामान भी चोरी गया है। कौन ये चोरियां करता है क्या मन्त्रालय ने इसकी तलाश की है। जिन्होंने इस किस्म के अपराध किये हैं उनको सख्त दण्ड मिलना चाहिये। मैं यह आडिट रिपोर्ट के आधार पर आपको बता रहा हूं। सुरक्षा मन्त्रालय ने जो नियम बना रखे हैं, जो रूल बना रखे हैं उनके अनुसार ऐसे लोगों को दण्ड मिलना चाहिये।

असैनिक जो कर्मचारी इस मन्त्रालय के अन्दर हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में मुझे पता चला है कि कुछ छटनी आप करने वाले हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप उनकी छटनी क्यों करने हैं, क्यों आप उनको बेरोजगार करने जा रहे हैं ? आप नए नए गकारखाने खोलने वाले हैं, नए नए हथियार आप निर्माण करने जा रहे हैं और वहां भी आपको इनकी आवश्यकता होगी और आप इनको उन कारखानों में

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

खपा सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इनकी छटनी आप न करें। इनको उन कारखानों में आप लगा लें। इस तरह से छटनी करना ठीक नहीं है। इस बारे में मन्त्रालय को सावधान रहना चाहिये कि उसके अन्दर अराष्ट्रीय तत्व तो नहीं हैं, जो चीन के समर्थक साम्यवादी लोग हैं वह तो इस मन्त्रालय में नहीं घुसे हैं। उन लोगों पर कड़ी निगाह रखी जानी चाहिये और कड़ी निगाह रख कर पूरी सावधानी बरती जानी चाहिये ताकि हमारी गतिविधियों की सूचना बाहर न जायें। मेरा विश्वास है कि मन्त्रालय इस बारे में पूरी तरह सजग रहेगा।

जबलपुर में जो फैक्ट्री है उसमें जो घोटाले चल रहे हैं वह बहुत नीचे स्तर के हैं। वहां के अफसर इस प्रकार के घोटाले कर रहे हैं कि माल कितना बनता है, लिखते कुछ और हैं और बाहर कुछ और भेजते है। लाखों, करोड़ों के घोटाले चल रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार इस ओर भी ध्यान देगी। अब की जब मैं दौरे पर गया तो मुझे पता लगा कि वहां पर ऐसे तत्व घुसे हुए हैं जो कि वहां के अफसर हैं और राष्ट्र विरोधी काम करते हैं। वह वहां के कारतूसों को खराब करार देते हैं और बाद में उनको बाहर भेज देते है। जिस समय पाकिस्तान से हमारा युद्ध चल रहा था उस समय हमारे यहां के बने कारतूस पाकिस्तान में जा कर हमारे विरुद्ध काम में लाये गये। मैं यह बात अपनी जानकारी के आधार पर कह रहा हूं। मन्त्रालय को सजग रहना चाहिये कि यहां पर कोई ऐसे तत्व तो नहीं हैं जो कि हमारे यहां बने माल को खराब करार देकर पाकिस्तान भिजवा देते हैं और फिर पाकिस्तान उनका उपयोग हमारे ऊपर करता है।

मैं इतना ही कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करूंगा कि इस मन्त्रालय ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है लेकिन अब समय आ गया है कि हम को उनमें और भी तरक्की करनी चाहिये। इस क्षेत्र के अन्दर सब प्रकार के आधुनिक शस्त्रों की संख्या में वृद्धि, सेना में वृद्धि, होनी चाहिये। अधिक से अधिक शस्त्र हम बनायें और साथ ही साथ ज्यादा लड़ाकू लोग तैयार करें। इसके साथ साथ सेना के हलके हलके काम करने के लिये मैं सरकार को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। जो लोग सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में रहते हैं उनको सैनिक शिक्षा दी जाये, जो रिटायर्ड सैनिक हैं उनको वहां पर ले जाकर बसाया जाये। जो उन क्षेत्रों के रहने वाले लोग हैं उनको हथियार दिये जायें। वहां पर ऐसे लोग हैं जो कि घरों में हथियार बना सकते हैं, छोटी छोटी बन्दूकें बना सकते हैं। उन को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये ताकि वे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में उनको सप्लाई कर सकें। सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में आज जो पाबन्दी लगी है कि उनको हथियार न दिये जायें उसको हटा कर वहां पर हथियार दिये जाने चाहियें। साथ ही जो रिटायर्ड सैनिक लोग हैं उनको वहां बसाया जाये।

Shri Manabendra Shah (Tehri Garhwal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, our foreign policy has so far been based on all other premises except that of defence. Defence has been a hand-maid rather than the boss. We have been following the non-alignment policy so that we are left in peace to improve our economic conditions. In that, we have not been allowed to continue. We have been following the non-alignment policy to ensure that we get the best of both the worlds; in that also, we have failed.

The recent conflict has made it clear that those who do not follow a non-alignment policy and are even members of certain defence alliances to contain communism, can remain in those alliances and still hobnob with the communists. They can go even to the extent of flirting with the communists in their conflict with

India; yet no western power has censured them or has asked them to get out of those alliance. As a matter of fact, India, which in fact is trying to maintain democracy, both ideologically and by checking external aggression, both on the political and economic fields as well as on the battle field, is being treated on a par and is being equated with that country which is now encouraging and abetting in the spread of the zone of influence of the Chinese communists.

All said and done, whether for the better or for the worse, the Russians did not come to our help. This is a significant indicator and I hope Government will note it. It clearly shows that our foreign policy which at present is subordinate to any other consideration except the home, should now be subordinate to our home policy; and in the home policy, Defence has to play a prominent part.

I make bold to say so because if we are not able to prevent our country being occupied or getting defeat after defeat in the battle field, our ideology will all go to the dogs. To safeguard our ideology, we will have to make our foreign policy defence-oriented. In that, I hope the Defence Minister will play a dominant part and not a dormant one.

If we have to place any reliance on the estimate of striking power of China, contained in a recent issue of the *Time* weekly, then I submit that at the present speed and with the present approach, even ten years of planning for continuous strengthening of our defences will not carry us anywhere near China. And China is now our number one enemy.

The Tashkent Agreement, militarily speaking, gives both India and Pakistan, an opportunity to assess the gaps and try to fill them up. I am sorry if anybody says that I am not strictly adhering to the Tashkent spirit, but I would like to face facts, and in doing so, I feel that as a short-term policy, we will have to look abroad for help and aid. We cannot afford to continuously go on buying, we cannot afford to continuously expect our foreign exchange resources to meet our requirements. As a short-term policy; therefore, aid in kind and loans will have to be the short-term policy, and we should not fight shy about it. It may seem unpalatable; it may appear humiliating, but facts are facts and we will have to face them.

As a long-term policy, it is heartening to note that Government have provided for a defence plan of Rs. 5,000 crores over a five-year period, 1964—69. Keeping in view the climate around us, I would strongly suggest that Government should try to reduce this period. We should get out of our five year plans for at least defence; I hope Government would be able to reduce this from 1969 to, let us say, the end of 1967. If it is Government's assessment that 1969 is the time up to which we can safely stay in peace to prepare ourselves, I am sorry I cannot accept that, and I feel it would be living in a fool's paradise. If, on the other hand, Government say, 'no; anything can happen any time', then to wait for such a long time is, I think, asking for trouble.

The Congress Government have been able to make the country self-sufficient to the extent of about 75 per cent in the defence field. Now about 25 per cent is left to be filled up. I hope we should be able to make it up if we accelerate our production. But as I said before, the five year plan of 1964—69 should be reduced, and although we do not yet have the fourth five year plan, I would like to suggest that the first two years of that plan should primarily deal with defence and agriculture and the rest of the plan projects should be taken up from the third year of that plan.

Revenue expenditure for the army for 1966-67 is Rs. 797 crores. Out of

[Shri Manabendra Shah]

this, pay and allowances account for Rs. 328 crores and stores and equipment for Rs. 355 crores. It is very heartening to see that Government are concentrating on development of equipment and stores. At the same time, I would like to point out that we cannot ignore manpower. As far as I understand—I hope I am wrong—in the last war with Pakistan, there were certain vulnerable areas which we had to leave either to the mercy of God or defence by God or to those branches of the services which had nothing to do with land. There is a clear indication, therefore, that we might have to increase our ground units.

It will be appropriate for me at this juncture also to point out the question of emergency commissioned officers. I read in the papers that civil services were being opened for them, but before that is done, Government should now take up the question of absorption of these people into permanent commissions. They should not wait for their terms of contract to expire and then think whether to keep them in permanent commissions or to discharge them. I know that many people would like to continue in the army, but they do not know whether they would be kept in the army or not; so, they would like to play safe and try to get into the civil jobs. We have trained them, we have wasted money on them, and I think we should take full advantage of these competent emergency commissioned officers now, so that they know that they are secure in the army, and that too as permanent commissioned officers.

Another method of making available more armed personnel for active work would be—I do not know whether it s a technical term or not—by non-militarisation of the army headquarters and other headquarters in the lower strata. The last war was a short war, the Tashkent agreement came in, the U.N. came in, and we did not fight for a long time, but it is not necessary that next time if war breaks out, we would have a short fight; it may go on for a long period, and naturally we all expect that all the technical military personnel who are just sitting at the tables in the various headquarters would be in the field. If that is to be done as things are today, there would be a vacuum in these headquarters. Either we have to send them to the front with a vacuum at the headquarters, or not send them to the front and keep them where they are. Therefore, it is high time that the army headquarters and other headquarters were demilitarised as soon as possible. We have got time just now and we should look into that aspect.

I would not like to touch much on the navy, because many others, experts, have talked about it. I entirely agree with Shri Raghunath Singhji that more and more has to be done for the navy. We have got a very big sea coast. We know the danger posed to us by Indonesian policy in the last war, and we can always expect the same threat again. So, the outlay of Rs. 30 crores does seem a little less. Probably it can go up to Rs. 50 crores, but, as somebody had mentioned before, if we only go in for out-dated ships and obsolete junks like vikrant, then even this Rs. 30 crores may be enough, but we should go in for things which are really required to safeguard our coast which would mean going in for submarines.

Similarly, I would not go into details about the air force because I know that soon the bell would ring. I would like to touch one minor point. At page 31 of the Report for 1965-66, para 25, it is mentioned that 38 pilots and navigators were released for civil aviation. I would like to caution the Government on this. We are still in an emergency, and we should not be free in releasing our technical pilots for civil work. I am in favour of these people being taught civil aviation, by which I mean their learning to fly the civil planes, because

then Government would not be always blackmailed by the civil pilots and navigators. Therefore, to teach them to fly the civil planes is a must, but to release them is in altogether different matter. I would request the hon. Minister to concentrate more on teaching them to fly the civil planes, rather than releasing them for civil aviation.

I am going to suggest two important and major changes in the set-up of the defence organisation. At page 123 of the Defence Services Estimates for the year 1966-67, it is clearly indicated that the defence services normally function directly under the Chiefs of Staff, and the important function of the Ministry is co-ordination, adequate liaison, obtaining policy decisions of Government and looking after certain public sector enterprises. Surely for this we do not require such a vast Defence Ministry. I would suggest that the Defence Ministry should be reduced, and whatever surplus is there should be transferred to the defence headquarters to replace the military personnel there.

At page 125 of the same book, there is mention of the Financial Adviser. From reading the said Appendix B, I come to the conclusion that this officer of the Finance Ministry is a sort of super boss over the three Chiefs of Staff, and I think even the Defence Minister. It is said that the function of the Financial Adviser is not of a restrictive nature but of an advisory character. Yet, the booklet admits that he has the prerogative of putting so many question which, in fact, are hurdles in the formulation and implementation of defence projects. The Finance Ministry's hurdles is a thing which is common probably to all the ministries, but where the Defence Ministry is concerned, it is a hurdle which should not be there. It mars our defence activities, and therefore where defence is concerned at least, the financial hardle should not be there. I would even go to the extent of questioning the competency of the Financial Adviser to put questions on defence plans, requirements and strategy which have been prepared by the defence experts. How he becomes a technical hand is a thing beyond my imagination. Some plans are given up, I am told, by the army service headquarters because of the troublesome and bothersome questions of this Adviser. In fact, I understand that a comprehensive defence plan was submitted much earlier than the Chinese aggression, but was scuttled by our financial experts.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): No, no.

Shri Manabendra Shah: If we can trust the security of the country to the defence forces, I fail to understand why we cannot trust them to use our funds judiciously and economically. I am sure we can also trust our Defence Minister to see that the defence forces use their funds judiciously and economically. And over and above all this, there is the auditor. With all these things, I fail to understand why there should be this Financial Adviser. I, therefore, strongly recommend that this Financial Adviser should be scrapped altogether.

Shri Nath Pai: This year I have moved no cut motion, not because I am satisfied with the preparations to meet any eventual aggression against this country, but basically by way of appreciation of the heroic endeavour and magnificent performance of the armed forces. For 18 long years they remained the armed forces of this country, but I may venture to say that this year they emerged as the defence forces of this country They have been integrated into the main current, the mainstream, of our national life. And, therefore, I should like to join all those who took the floor before me in paying our homage to those who laid down their lives in the defence of our country, and those who rescued the name of the country which had been tarnished by the ineptitude and incompetence of Government's defence policies in the era preceding 1965 September.

[Shri Nath Pai]

I will not be adhering to my own stand if I travel through the Report and concentrate this year on some of the criticisms that I have in mind, and shall therefore try to skip over them, but, nevertheless, it will be necessary, before I take up particular issues, to draw the Defence Minister's attention to some minor criticisms I have in mind. We have a rather voluminous-looking document called the Report. I used to take great pains in reading that and offer criticisms every year, and there was an improvement. I think imperceptibly they have slithered into the old habit. This is rather a disappointing document which is supposed to be the report in a year, when the armed forces have covered themselves with glory in every field of their activity. Somehow, Shri Chavan's draftsman lack that kind of precision, incisiveness and understanding of language. I am not here to criticise anybody's language. But Julius Caesar was his own commentator; so was Churchill, and this document can be better written. He should take this criticism seriously because sometimes he has landed himself in trouble without his knowing by the wrong drafts, as it happened when he told us about what transpired at Pindi just at the beginning of this session.

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI S. L. SARAF *in the Chair*]

I would like to draw his attention to this anomaly which is rather baffling. The report says:

> "On April, 24, 1965, the Pakistan Army, without any justification, attacked our territories in the Rann of Kutch and penetrated six to eight miles inside Indian territory."

Well, immediately then, at page 8, we are told that it was not on the 24th April—Chapter III on Army begins at page 8—but it is something quite different. The reports says that "on 9th April, 1965, Pakistan launched an attack on the Indian police post of Sardar near Kanjarkot." I will go on citing like this. Has it been done by one man, or many men wrote out the report and they have been just stitched together. The report must be a comprehensive, integrated one. One does not see it like that here.

There is another point again. At the end of page 2 of the report, it is said:

> "To relieve the pressure on the forces in the Chhamb sector and to prevent further aggression by Pakistan in areas of its own choice, Government authorised the Chief of Army Staff to take immediate counter measures."

Here is that strange apologetic tone about why we acted and how we acted and the way we acted. We needed to be told firmly, and the world should be told, the truth of this—why we did it and what we did. But this kind of thing goes on hanging here in this House; that was the kind of lame excuse which was given at the time of the liberation of Goa; the truth was that it was India's inherent right to liberate Goa. But instead of that, a fantastic fiction was thrown in the eyes of the world, that the Portuguese were committing aggression from Goa into India and therefore we went in. What a shame and how low we fell in the eyes of the world, because nobody will believe that kind of fictitious thing. The truth was that the Portuguese aggression against India did not begin in December, 1961. It began in 1498. Here, Shri Chavan had a good defence in acting as he did. He had the backing of the whole nation. But why this apologatic tone?

Another interesting thing is this. This tone disappears on page 10, where the Army chapter deals with the same subject and tells us more clearly in this language, namely, "Our troops were given orders to observe, scripulously, the cease fire...." etc. "However, in the days immediately following the cease-fire, certain units of Pakistani forces and irregulars

made fresh incursions into certain sectors" and so on. The Chhamb, Jammu and Kashmir sectors were threatened and therefore we had to act. How nicely, how clearly the truth has been told. I will read the precise sentence.

> "It became evident that the objective of the invading forces was to cut off our lines of communication into Jammu and Srinagar. If they had succeeded in this objective, they would have cut off our forces deployed in the Srinigar valley and the Rajouri sector of Jammu, threatened our troops in Leh guarding our areas against China and jeopardised the security of the whole of Jammu and Kashmir."

It is very clearly stated. It was Jammu and Kashmir that was threatened and we were free to act in defence of it. It was not only threatened aggression here which would not have convinced you. We ought to have taken courage in our hands, as the Army chapter does. I hope Shri Chavan will take sufficient care to ensure that this document becomes a readable, impressive and purposeful one.

Then, what can be an Army Manual has been stitched together: a general kind of information, not precise, has been put together; that can be a separate booklet. The Defence Ministry's report, particularly in a year like this, should by a White Paper, which tells us about your preparations, or the estimates for the next year, not only in money items but in terms of the difficulties on the security frontiers and what you propose to do. Instead, I am sorry to use the word—it reads like a hotchpotch. I hope care will be taken in the future in regard to this aspect of the matter.

There is another point to which some hon. Members have drawn attention. This Parliament is the only Parliament in the democracies which has never cut the defence estimates by a single penny. I think our forces deserve it eminently; particularly under Shri Chavan they have created a record, and it is an item where the House should vote every demand that is made. Nonetheless, we are entitled to ask that every penny we vote is properly utilised. I am afraid I will not have much time to go into the details, but the Audit Report for this year shows many lapses, where not every penny is carefully utilised or put to proper use. Some reference was made. Instead of going into the details, I will draw the hon. Minister's attention to what I found at page 1 of the Audit Report. How does it happen? Take, for example, the demands granted and actually appropriated. In 1962-63, the percentage of saving was 5·28. In 1963-64, it was 4·75. In 1964-65, it was 5·77. But the interesting thing is this. Out of Rs. 47·59 crores—it shows an extremely bad estimating, bad budgeting and perhaps bad utilisation —under three grants, Army non-effective and capital outlay, a sum of Rs. 28 crores was surrendered on the 31st March, 1965. The surrender under the capital grant alone was Rs. 25·09 crores, representing nearly 18 per cent. This is one aspect of it.

The Maharaja of Tehri-Garhwal was speaking just now and he said that the Financial Adviser comes in the way. That is not true so far as this Ministry is concerned. The Audit does make sometimes some strange comments. I know that, when a pilot lost bearings and therefore petrol was used, the Audit remarked, "We understand the use of more petrol, but what happened to the bearings?" Such a kind of silly questions do occur sometimes, but nonetheless, very often, there are more pertinent criticisms which need to be taken more seriously.

At page 6 and at page 29, there is the confusion about mules, gliders, about certain contracts to foreign firms etc., which is avoidable. I do not want to overemphasise this. I would now come to page 28 and ask Shri Chavan to look into it. I refer to the hire of accommodation at high rentals. And how high are the

[Shri Nath Pai]

rentals? Give every kind of facility to our officers and our jawans. Give them the best that this country can afford to give, and this House and this country will never grudge and be mean or miserly about the expenditure. But such a kind of extravagance and waste is something which even in a year of triumph we cannot afford to overlook. I will give the percentage.

I refer to the percentage of rental to the maximum possible pay of the allottee. How many cases are there? In the category of 50 and over but below 60, there are 32 cases, in which the rent paid for the officers' accommodation is 50 to 60 per cent above the salary. 60 and over but below 75, there are 24 cases. 75 and over but below 100, there are six cases; 100 and over, there are two cases. All these matters need to be looked into, and I hope the necessary rectificatory steps and measures would have been adopted when we discuss this Ministry's Demands next year.

Now, I would like to point out one or two basic things about the conflict last September. Much has been said about it, but one or two aspects need to be emphasised so that the country does not face similar difficulties in the future. In the first place, though the war was limited to 22 days, it was not so simple as the detractors of India have been saying. I do not want to exaggerate its importance, but the fact remains that India was chosen for experimenting Mao Tse-tung's and Limpoya's theories. Mao Tse-tung had given this basic theory of pitting three against one and Limpoya had adumbrated his theory of encirclement and annihilation. India was chosen as the guineapig for this, when Pakistan was used as a proxy by China to carry into practice this theory. Who were the three? It is said that ultimately India triumphed because there were 48 crores of Indians as against 11 crores of Pakistanis. Here it is forgotten that it was Pakistan that had superior arms of every kind: tanks, aircraft, long-range guns and means of communications. But it was not only superiority in arms that Pakistan enjoyed. She had numerical superiority too. The journal of the American military forces concedes that eventually India gave a drubbing to Pakistan's superior forces, but they also mention this fact by way of taking away the true magnitude of India's victory that it was ultimately a conflict between 48 crores of Indians against 11 crores of Pakistanis. This is a totally deceptive picture. The truth was not that there were 11 crores of Pakistanis against 48 crores of Indians. It is just the other way round—48 crores of Indians opposed by 11 crores of Pakistanis plus 70 crores of Chinese plus 12 crores of Indonesians. These were the forces that were ranged against India basically. It was the encirclement doctrine of Mao Tse-tung that was applied. China was poised on the north; Pakistan had started nibbling and gnawing at our eastern borders and in the south, the Indonesians had started naval operations and giving threats about sending army units to Pakistan. This was the true dimension of that limited war of September.

We knew it is not necessarily superior arms that always triumph, but superior morale, superior training and better leadership very often triumph over better arms. That has been the lesson of military history.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Better luck also.

Shri Nath Pai: Of course, better luck too, but luck comes to those who have got the guts to use it. We found this in Korea where the North Koreans were confronted with superior American arms, but nonetheless they over-ran the whole of Korea. We found this in the history of China. After all, the liberation army of Mao Tse-tung had inferior, out-dated arms

compared with the sophisticated arms of Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek. We found the same in Viet Minh and in the case of Viet Cong also. This is something which India will have to accept, that we lack the so-called sophisticated modern arms . . .

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member's party has 14 minutes . . .

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, I have just begun. We will have to accept this kind of superiority on the part of our potential aggressor in arms. But if we continue to concentrate on superior training, superior leadership, India need not be worried.

There is an aspect to which I would like to turn immediately. When Pakistan committed aggression in the Rann of Kutch, we demanded a fundamental change in India's defence strategy. In the past—past does not mean the recent past, but it means the hoary past beginning with Alexander—it used to be that the enemy, the invader, should come, we wait to be attacked like a petrified rabbit, and then we give battle on our territory. Last April we demanded in this House: if we cannot hit back at Pakistan in the Rann of Kutch, why don't we utilise the 3,700 miles of our frontier with Pakistan and hit back at a point of our choice and convenience? I think when eventually the government rose to the occasion and Mr. Shastri and his colleagues gave this order, it was not only changing the pattern of fighting in this part of the world, but it was changing the face of Indian history, turning of a new page. This served as a warning not only to Pakistan but to the whole world that those days when the invader comes, takes us by surprise, imposes the humiliation of defeat and goes away with the trophy of victory, had ended on the dawn of 6th September. Anybody who will come against this country will have to face the possibility of India going into the territory of the enemy. This basic change in the military strategy was the main reason of our victory, apart from the credit to be given to our armed forces and our commanders. I am not here for the division of the credit, but this basic change needs to be taken into consideration.

Mr. Chairman: He has three minutes more.

Shri Nath Pai: I would not speak. I am sorry; this is a joke if on defence, we are to be treated in this mechanical manner. I am not participating in an elocution competition.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमारी पार्टी का जो समय बचा है, वह आप इनको दे दीजिये ।

Mr. Chairman: There is a way of doing everything. I must make it absolutely clear that this is the time allotted to all the parties. The time allotted to the hon. member's party is 14 minutes. I am prepared to accommodate him to a reasonable extent, but not beyond that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमारी पार्टी के पांच मिनट बचे हैं, वह आप इनको दे दीजिये ।

सभापति महोदय : आप कैसे ऐसा कह सकते हैं ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Some indulgence may be shown to the hon. member.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is the only spokesman of our party.

Shri Nath Pai: I am sorry; this is not an elocution competition; this is something which concerns our arms . . .

Mr. Chairman: I quite agree, but there are difficulties here also. That needs to be appreciated.

Shri Nath Pai: I appreciate it; I do not suggest that you are unfair. I only suggest that the whole method needs to be looked into. I was saying

[Shri Nath Pai]

that it was this basic change which brought about this victory nearer home.

But our troubles are not over. We are now finding that in spite of the euphoria generated in the country in the wake of the Tashkent agreement, the realities are something quite different. I am glad to see that the country is recovering from that epidemic of euphoria and self-hyponsis that everything is all right because we signed the Tashkent agreement. We find that China and Pakistan are once again up to their old game. China is pouring such arms into Pakistan as she can spare. We read only the other day—you must have also read it with alarm, Mr. Chairman—that most up-to-date tanks have been unloaded into Pindi's armoury and China has also supplied some of the very best aircraft, the improved edition of MIG-19. In the meanwhile, Mr. Bhutto was trying to make the axis against India by going to Jakarta. We do not see any abatement of this continued encirclement of India. What shall we be doing?

I would like to point out here to the Defence Minister a point which was made by the Speaker from the Congress benches who preceded me also, that we should realise another basic thing about our defence policy. There is nothing wrong in saying that no country in the world is completely self-reliant in the matter of defence. Even the mightiest nation has to think in terms of looking for allies and friends for neutralising potential enemies. Let us not worry about the so-called Chinese threats. China is not as invulnerable and invincible as Mao Tse-tung thinks. This giant has many vulnerable and soft spots on its body. One million of its army are poised against Formosa; 400,000 are in the region of Vietnam and Thailand. Only 150 000 are on the borders of India. Half a million are facing the Soviet army. We know the deployment of the Chinese. The Chinese call others paper tigers. But in facing China, while we should not be self-complacent, we should not take China lightly and should not, as in the past, make the fatal mistake of calling "Bhai, bhai", on the other hand, we should not go to the other end of the pendulum and have a petrified attitude of fear complex and panic. There are many who are worried about China, but China has a fear too. China is not so free to come into this country. I would like to read here the estimate of the worst that China can do, so that we can have a proper assessment of what we will have to do. This is prepared by the Institute of Strategic Studies in association with a member of the high command of the Indian armed forces, a retired General:

> "It, therefore, seems fair to assume for the time being at least that major attacks into India, though possible would be difficult to mount and are not likely to succeed. Smaller but decisive attacks with limited objectives at moments when India is politically or diplomatically weak or involved elsewhere, combined with a continuous undermining of Bhutan and Nepal by political means might well be the pattern of Chinese future operations in the Himalayas."

This, therefore, is our assessment of the kind of attack China will make. China will never be able to have a full-scale invasion but we should never overlook the possibility of another kind of NEFA, a limited but decisive probe into India, taking us by surprise when we are internally week as may happen or when we are internationally isolated.

While discussing China, I would like to deal with the air preparedness of this country.

Mr. Chavan's massive document does not tell me anything about our air force, but the military barons, again in a document prepared by the Institute of Statistical Studies, tell us all that is there in the Indian Air Force. I hope they are wrong. But it tells us the names. Last year we had pleaded about the immediate, imperative, paramount necessity of standardising the aircraft. What kind aircraft we have? It seems every possible aircraft made anywhere from the time the Wright Brothers flew is available with the Indian Air Force. We have the marut, we have the mystere, we have the gnats, we have the canberras, we have the hunters, we have the oerlikons, we have the vampires, caribous, we have the others, we have the viscounts and we have the avro. But with all these we do not have a dependable air force, though we have a dependable air command. I do not detract from the magnificent performance of the pilots and their officers, the miracle performance that the little gnat gave against the superior and almost invincible sabre jets and star fighters. The credit goes to the better planning, better guts and better manoeuvrability of our pilots. But the fact remains, and Shri Chavan must very seriously look into it, that the Chinese have tactical advantage there on a plateau from where all our strategic points, industrial and military, are within half an hour's flight. But to retaliate we have to go back crossing the whole of Tibet into the Chinese main land. God forbid that such an eventuality arises, but we should be ready for it only in order to prevent the temptation for China to use the advantage against us. Shri Brij Raj Singh was right when he said that in spite of all that is being said all these years about the mighty Avro 24, Avro jets and HF-24 we remain far from having our own dependable all weather, all-purposes fighters intercepter. I think this is a dangerous lacuna.

Sir, I will come to one more point and then sit down. It was raised by my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta. Shri Indrajit Gupta and I have the misfortune of disagreeing on some basic issues; only time proves that I am right and he is wrong. In 1959 we tried to warn this House about the inevitable clash with China. He had preceded me and accused me of singing a hymn of hatred against China. But, he is a gallant man, he retraced his steps and admitted his wrong assessment. Today he has done the same with regard to the necessity of India's looking again at the question of developing her nuclear deterrents. Mr. Chairman, Shri Chavan should seriously consider whether this country should permanently be pledged to nuclear brahmacharya. This is a great luxury and I think the time has come to have a fresh look. I know that both the United States and the Soviet Union, both our friends, can be our allies because both are having serious fears about the Chinese. After all a very significant segment of the Soviet forces also are deployed on the frontier with China. So is the fear of the Americans with regard to it. We can plead for division of labour in deterrents, but we cannot abdicate our own responsibility for defending India. There is no umbrella which will open at the time when we need it. India alone will have to shoulder the burden. Shri Chavan who is provided with Rs. 5,000 crores cannot plead paucity of funds. We cannot plead the absence of technological knowledge. I do not have the time to read all these things to show how that can be done. But I can say that the estimate given by Dr. Bhabha, and the best estimate, indicates that even for the production of hydrogen bomb we would require Rs. 500 crores. This is to be spread over five years and it means an additional budget of only Rs. 100 crores. Then you may be able to have not only on conventional arms but something far more precious, the freedom of India.

Sir, the armed forces have been doing very well. But often there is a complaint when it comes to the ques-

[Shri Nath Pai]

tion of recruitment. I want to persuade myself into believing that the complaint is wrong. All kinds of considerations are given at the time of the interview, and I want to publicly voice, having said all the good things, what I have to say about that. This is what happens. A young man goes for the interview. He is asked his name. After hearing the name the Board says: "So you come from this so-and-so place?" The young man keeps quiet. The Board goes on to say: "But you must be an outsider in this area?" The young man says: "I have been here for three generations." The Board says: "All right—*jara pan khao*". He is given a pan. He eats the pan. He is not used to take pan and so he goes out. When he comes back the officer asks the young man: "Why did you go out?" He replies: "Well, I had to spit". The officer says: "Then you do not belong to this place अगर इस स्टेट के आदमी होते तो थूकने के लिए बाहर नहीं जाते, यहीं थूकते।" I do not know how far this kind of things are happening. I do hope that he would be looking into this kind of thing and rectifying them.

Sir, I end with the hope that some of the suggestions, which I would have liked to carry home, he will take very seriously and I hope in the years to come our strength will come to a point where neither China nor Pakistan nor they jointly will be tempted to repeat the adventure of 1965.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the discussion on the Demands relating to the Ministry of Defence is very significant indeed because it is following the Tashkent Agreement. Year after year these Demands have been discussed in the House, but this year's Demands carry special significance because of not only the Tashkent Agreement but the later incidents.

I do not agree with Shri Nath Pai when he said that the presentation of the Demands has not been improving. I must compliment the Defence Minister in that the presentation of the Demands, I find, from year to year, has improved very much. But, of course, I appreciate the suggestion that he has made that there should be more streamlining of the presentation of the Demands because now the responsibility of peace time defence is as great and as serious as the responsibility of wartime defence. Therefore, there should be more streamlining, more streamlined discussion and mentioning of what they are doing to meet the defence obligations and increasing defence potential.

Coming to the Tashkent Agreement, I am surprised about two or three developments which have taken place. This morning the hon. Minister answered a few questions, and he indicated that he would be very very seriously maintaining and sticking to the principles of the Tashkent Agreement and also the spirit of the Agreement. Nothing like it. We have been a party to an international agreement and we should stand by that agreement with great dignity. But, there are some events which have taken place—I think the Defence Minister himself is aware of them—that require more consideration, more enlightenment than have been given in the newspaper reports we have come across. The Defence Minister, in this House, made a statement some time ago that the withdrawal of forces has been complete. Of course, it was later corroborated by the U.N. Secretary General, Mr. U. Thant. He had corroborated that the withdrawal of troops had been completed. As I said, if I remember aright, the Defence Minister also made a similar statement in the House. But, then, Pakistan raised some objections. Now we find, according to newspaper reports—I do not have any information direct from the Defence Ministry and therefore we have to go by newspaper reports because it has been worded in the mouth of the Chilean Brigadier

General Murambio who is in charge of U.N. operations of withdrawal—that the withdrawal on the India-Pakistan border as has appeared in the reports by U.N. Secretary General in which he mentioned that the withdrawal has been completed by 25th February was incorrect. After that we immediately find the Pakistani leaders claiming a few areas of territory which has been all the time Indian territory. They are claiming that before even 24th September these areas were under Pakistani occupation. So, if you add two and two together you come to this fact that Pakistan is trying to create a dispute in those areas. I understand that the Government of India has knowledge about this and the Government of India has not accepted that those areas in the Jammu-Sialkot sector, which Pakistan claims were under that country's *de facto* occupation before the hostilities, were actually under their occupation. The Government of India, I am glad, has not accepted their claim. That is where we stand today in that regard. I understand that the Government of India also has given some indication that they are prepared to negotiate with Pakistan about these areas. The question of negotiability does not arise at all and it should not have been accepted by the Government. We would like to be enlightened by the Defence Minister about this aspect. The withdrawal of armed forces by both the countries should have been completed by 25th February. That being so, we cannot understand why these areas have been brought into dispute by Pakistan and why our Government also should give them an indication to negotiate about them.

16 hrs.

While the Defence Minister has stated that the withdrawal has been completed by 25th February, whether the report of Brigadier-General Murambio, the representative of the United Nations, that the withdrawal has not been completed by that date is wrong and incorrect, especially when he has been in charge of this issue. I would like the Defence Minister to let us know where we stand in this matter. Though the areas may be 20 acres, a little more than half an acre etc. all the same these have been brought into dispute by Pakistan. I understand that the Government of India has also agreed to discuss this matter and negotiate this matter.

As many hon. Members have pointed out, there was display of Chinese arms during recent Pakistani celebrations in Rawalpindi. I believe that it was not only the display of arms but also of Pakistani intentions. This is a serious situation to be noted by the United States, especially when they are formulating their policy towards India and Pakistan. There is in fact a method in the madness shown by Pakistan. The United States of America has been declaring from house-tops that they are going to discriminate between lethal weapons and non-lethal weapons in the matter of giving military aid to India and Pakistan. But Pakistan in collusion with China is creating a more dangerous situation on this side of the world. Mao Tse Tung is following a much deeper method of sabotage because Tashkent Agreement was an eye-sore to China. From the very beginning our Defence Minister has been saying that, in spite of the Tashkent Agreement, we should be vigilant on our borders as we cannot rely on the good intentions of China. We see now that China is challenging the Tashkent Agreement. The Tashkent Agreement has given a breathing time to us as also to Pakistan. It is certainly a very good thing for this country. I have no inhibition in saying that the Tashkent Agreement has given us breathing time and I would also welcome such Agreements which would bring in inernaiontal peace. Any such agreement is worth while. After all, this could have happened in Vietnam. The whole world is at a standstill now because with all the ingenuity and imaginativeness on the part of the United States of America they are not in a position to find another Tashkent

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

Agreement for Vietnam. If that had happened, the world would now have been in a better mood and the United States also would not be saying so far as India and Pakistan are concerned that their hands are too full with the problem of Vietnam. Therefore, I would like to mention that there is a deep method in what Mao Tse Tung is doing.

The involvement of China in Vietnam is becoming difficult for China. They are now face to face with America, especially when the attitude of America is stiffening. With deeper involvement of America in Vietnam they are not going to get all the advantages from such a situation and they cannot also turn the situation to their own liking. When China committed aggression on Indian borders in 1962, after a certain period they went back not with the noble intention of allowing our prosperity to grow, but because they thought that it was time that they went home to re-plan their whole strategy, not only on the Indian borders but the entire region of South-east Asia. With China becoming deeply involved in Vietnam and the United States getting deeper and deeper in their determination to solve the Vietnam problem by fighting out till the end, China is trying to find out some other disturbed area to divert some of their forces. Now, Pakistan seems to be willing to be exploited by China. Pakistan was going a little bit into the influence of Soviet Union and that too for a little while. Some sense dawned on Pakistan and they signed the Tashkent Agreement. We should not under-estimate the situation by saying that President Ayub Khan is being made a victim of repressions and suppressions. We should not under-estimate Gen. Ayub's power, just because he has signed the Tashkent Agreement. The display of arms is a significant indicator. As soon as the Tashkent Agreement was signed, the next business on the part of Pakistan was to re-organise its military strength. That is how they have been able to display these arms in Rawalpindi, which carries so much significance. Unfortunately, the United States does not seem to be aware of the significance of Pindi demonstration. I understand that the newspapers there have under-played this news and according to them they do not carry any significance and they do not attach any importance to this display of Chinese arms and ammunitions by Pakistan. I think they will be caught napping. If they are so much involved in Vietnam, that does not mean they should be completely unaware of this problem. Their policy has virtually become static in relation to Pakistan and India in as much as that they are not going to resume any aid unless and until Pakistan and India live in peace and settle all their differences. Their economic aid will be channelised and will be regimented. We cannot change their policy because we realise our limitations and our country's limitations. We don't also have any right to question the plans of other countries and we have also no claims on the patronage of other countries. Of course, we should also not seek aid at the cost of humiliation to our self-respect. That fact also must be realised. But, all the same, it is very important for India and the United States to consider that this policy of the United States to completely remain neutral between Pakistan and India and also impose conditions on India *vis-a-vis* Pakistan till both the countries come to terms should be reappraised. No doubt, our Prime Minister is in the United States now. But the American papers and the American officials have made it clear that the aid will be conditional. Now, such a situation has been created where the United States have to work with a better understanding of the problems. They cannot consider India and Pakistan on the same terms because today China has come into the picture. Pakistan has given a very blunt reply to the United States that, if they impose certain conditions like setting the mutual differences etc.

they will be written off. The Pakistani leaders have told the United States that they could go to hell, by displaying the arms and ammunitions from China. This display of arms does not indicate the military strength that they have got from China or what they would be getting in future from China. There is no indication of that. Therefore, it is very necessary for the United States to reappraise their policy as also for the Indian Government.

This brings me to the threat of atomic and nuclear weapons. This argument has got bogged down into either being a protagonist of nuclear weapons or some people showing an allergy to nuclear weapons. I understand that there are limitations. Yet, this problem should be free from the boasting that we can do it within such and such a period—I don't think Mr. Nath Pai is boasting in that fashion; he is a very, very understanding and reasonable person and I would submit that I don't have command over English as he has—but this tendency is more and more developing in this country. We have started boasting about our capacity to manufacture the atom bomb. This is also wrong. The other kind of gullibility is also wrong, as Mr. Nath Pai pointed out.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I would conclude now. This question has to be related to the situation that is happening in China. I understand from the newspapers—one of the leading American magazines has brought this out—that in two or three years' time China will be able to deliver 100 atomic bombs and that the missiles and other delivery items which they are developing or have already developed, though not the proper ballistic missiles, have a combat radius of 600 to 700 miles. This is a thing which we have always to bear in mind. We have also to consider whether in the area of Sinkiang they are having some of these bases. The American Seventh Fleet is in the South Seas and China has built up an automatic base there. We must consider, we must know whether these atomic bases are being constructed in the Sinkiang area. My information from the newspapers is that those bases are being constructed in that region. If that is happening, our policy on this subject needs reappraisal. We must try for an international agreement for nuclear protection, not only from the United States of America but from both the power blocs. We have not been able to get it so far. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to work for this object. We must work for nuclear protection. If we can be assured of nuclear protection, then there is no need for us to make nuclear weapons. So, we must work towards that goal and try to achieve that goal.

I now come to my last point. I think our Defence Minister should have gone to America with our Prime Minister. There is every need for understanding by the American audience of our aims and objects and why we fought this battle. I am happy to say that our Defence Minister carries a good name in America. His performance during the Pakistani attack has created a good image for him. He should have gone there to create and improve that understanding. It is not enough that the Prime Minister alone will be talking to the US President, just one person talking to another person. The whole organisation of the American State Department and the American leaders also should have this kind of understanding. If he had gone it would have been much better for us. It is a pity that he did not go.

श्री गोपाल दत्त मैंगी (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे जवानों ने अपनी उत्तम सैनिक शिक्षा, अतुल शौर्य और बलिदान से भारत और भारतीय सेना का नाम रोशन किया है। बटिया और पुरानी

[श्री गोपाल दत्त मैंगी]

हथियारों से पाकिस्तान के आधुनिक और बढ़िया हथियारों को विफल ही नहीं किया है बल्कि उन की ऐसी दुर्गति की है कि वह मजाक का सामान बन कर रह गए । पाकिस्तान को अपने पैटर्न टैंकों पर और जैट फाइटर्स पर बहुत अभिमान था हमारे बहादुर सैनिकों ने पाकिस्तान का वह अभिमान तोड़ दिया । इससे देश का बहुत नाम हुआ, देश में बहुत आत्म विश्वास बढ़ा । इसका सेहरा जवानों के सिर पर तो है ही लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगा कि इसमें आर्मी लीडरशिप का भी बहुत हिस्सा है जिन्होंने जवानों को ऐसी उत्तम शिक्षा दी । उन्होंने इतना अच्छा नेतृत्व दिया कि फौजी भारत का नाम रौशन रख पाये । जब मैं इंडियन आर्मी लीडरशिप की सराहना करता हूं तो मुझे उन रेक्रूटिंग एजेंसीज की भी सराहना करनी चाहिए जिन्होंने कि इस इमरजंसी के लिए और संकट का सफलतापूर्वक सामना करने के लिए भारत का सर्वोत्तम मैटीरियल चुना जिन्होंने अपने शौर्य, अपने नेतृत्व और अपनी लीडरशिप से पाकिस्तान को नीचा दिखाया । यह ठीक है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे संघर्ष के बाद हमारा नाम बढ़ा है, जवानों का आत्म विश्वास बढ़ा है लेकिन यह भी दुरुस्त है कि इस संघर्ष के बाद कुछ बहुत बड़ी बड़ी खामियां, कुछ बहुत बड़ी बड़ी कमजोरियां हमारे सामने आई हैं ।

जब छम्ब पर हमला हुआ, पाकिस्तान छम्ब में टैक्स लाया तो हमारे जो रास्ते थे, हमारे छम्ब और उसके आगे जाने के जो पुल थे वह बहुत कमजोर पाये गये और हम पाकिस्तान के टैंकों का मुकाबला करने के लिए अपने भारी हथियार और अपने भारी टैंक नहीं ले जा सके । अन्दाजा कीजिये कि अगर पाकिस्तान किसी तरीके से जोड़ियां से आगे बढ़ पाता और हमारी वायु सेना के जवान अपने बलिदानों और शौर्य से उन्हें रोक नहीं पाते और पाकिस्तानी उस सड़क को काटने में कामयाब हो जाते जो सड़क हमारी फौजों को जो कि अखनूर से लेकर छम्ब, नौशेरा, राजौरी और पूंछ तक फैली हुई है, रसद पहुंचाती है, साज सामान पहुंचाती है तो क्या हालत होती ? इतना ही नहीं लोग तो यह पूछते हैं कि जब हमारे रक्षा विभाग को यह पता था कि छम्ब के उस पार पाकिस्तान का एक बहुत बड़ा आर्मी बेस है जहां से वह छम्ब के इलाके पर हमला कर सकता है, छम्ब की भूमि इस किस्म की है जहां पाकिस्तान को बहुत एडवांटेजेज हैं तो लोग यह पूछते हैं कि 18 वर्ष के अर्से में हम उस इलाके को सुरक्षित करने के लिए अखनूर के पुल को भी ठीक नहीं कर सके ? मैं यह समझता हूं कि उस ओर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

रन आफ कच्छ के झगड़े के समय भी यह देखा गया कि हमारी सरहदी सड़कें अच्छी हालत में नहीं हैं । छम्ब के वाकये के समय तो यह भी प्रतीत हो गया कि इन सड़कों के नाकामहोने से इन पुलों के कमजोर होने से कितने भयंकर नतीजे निकल सकते हैं ? इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि हमें अपनी इन सड़कों की तरफ़ ध्यान देना चाहिए । यह तो समझ में आ सकता है कि हमारे पास बढ़िया हथियार नहीं हैं, उनकी कमी है लेकिन इस बात की समझ नहीं आती क्योंकि इसमें कोई बहुत विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि हम अपने पुलों को, हम अपनी सड़कों को जो कि हमने बनाये हैं पूरी तरह अच्छी हालत में क्यों न रखें । इसलिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि हमें इस तरफ़ ध्यान देना चाहिए । इतना ही नहीं बल्कि सरहदी सड़कों के साथ साथ आलटरनेट रोड्स भी बनानी चाहिएं ताकि आयन्दा इस किस्म की परेशानी का सामना न करना पड़े ।

भारतीय सरहदों की रक्षा के लिए जहां सड़कों की आवश्यकता है वहां भारत में सरहदें पार करके पाकिस्तान के कितने हो

आर्म्ड घुसपैठिये आते हैं, डाकू आते हैं और पाकिस्तानी सिपाही सिविलियन ड्रैस में आते हैं उन्हें रोकने के लिए यह भी जरूरी है कि वहां पर ऐक्स सर्विसमैन किसान बसाये जायं। इस सम्बन्ध में में इस सदन में कई बार सवाल उठे हैं। अभी पिछले ही दिनों एक प्रश्न इसी क़िस्म का सदन के सामने आया था। उस पर जो उत्तर मिला वह सर्वथा निराशाजनक था। जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान के बोरडर्स पर रहते हैं विशेषत: जम्मू काश्मीर में उन्हें पता है कि उनके सामने क्या परेशानियां हैं ? इस छम्ब के संघर्ष से पहले शायद ही कोई ऐसा हफ्ता गुजरता था जब पाकिस्तानी डाकू रियासत के अन्दर आकर और मीलों अन्दर आकर खेतों में काम करते हुए किसानों को न मारते हों। यही नहीं, वे उन के सिर काट कर ले जाते थे। रात के वक्त घरों में सोए हुए लोगों की भी यही दुर्दशा करते थे। जब उन सरहदों पर यह हालत हो, तो वहां की आर्थिक अवस्था किस तरह बेहतर हो सकती है ? इस लिए जब हमने इस सदन में कुछ दिनों पहले यह सुना कि काश्मीर सरकार भी जम्मू के इलाके में सरहदों के साथ साथ एक्स सर्विसमैन को बसाने के हक में नहीं हैं, तो हमें ताज्जुब हुआ। मैं यह मांग करता हूं कि जम्मू में इस तजुर्बे को जरूर अपनाया जाये। अगर इस बारे में कुछ राजनैतिक मुश्किलात हों, तो हम इतना भी कर सकते हैं कि जम्मू में जितनी भी सियासी पार्टियां, राजनैतिक पार्टियां, काम कर रही हैं, वे केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिख कर भेज देंगी कि जम्मू रीजन में सरहदों के साथ साथ एक्स सर्विसमैन को बसाया जाये, क्योंकि जब तक जम्मू की सरहदों पर एक्स सर्विसमैन को नहीं बसाया जायेगा—सिर्फ बसाना ही काफ़ी नहीं है, उन्हें एक सैमी-मिलीटरी डिसिप्लिन के तहत रखना है, उनका सम्बन्ध प्रदेश सरकारों के साथ नहीं होना चाहिए, बल्कि उनको सीधे रक्षा मन्त्रालय के अधीन रखना चाहिए तब तक मैं नहीं समझता कि उस इलाके के लोगों की हालत बेहतर हो सकती है। अगर यह तजुर्बा जम्मू में कामयाब हो जाये, तो बाद में उसको राजस्थान, आसाम और पंजाब में भी किया जा सकता है। जम्मू में यह तजुर्बा कामयाब बनाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को वहां की जनता की तरफ़ से पूरी पूरी सहानुभूति और सहयोग मिलेगा और कोई आवाज इसके खिलाफ़ नहीं उठेगी इसलिए मैं यह मांग करता हूं कि मन्त्री महोदय इस तरफ़ पूरी तवज्जह दें, इस पर पूरी गम्भीरता से विचार करें और जम्मूके लोगों की इस परेशप्नी को दूर करने के लिए कुछ कदम उठायें।

भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के समय एन० सी० सी० के युवकों ने जो काम किया है, मैं उसके सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मैंने स्वयं देखा है कि जम्मू, और बार्डर के दूसरे कस्बों में उन्होंने किस तरह सारी रात जाग कर पहरा दिया। इतना ही नहीं, जब यह जंग जोरों पर थी, तो मैंने पठानकोट में देखा कि जब जख्मी सिपाही एम्बुलेंस गाड़ियों में आते थे, तो कालेज के युवक उन के स्ट्रैचर उठाते और गाड़ियों में पहुंचाते थे। वे बड़े उत्साह, प्रेम और श्रद्धा से उनकी सेवा करते थे। मैंने यह भी देखा कि जब बर्तन साफ़ करने वाला सब काम को सम्भाल नहीं सका, तो कालेज के इन युवकों ने खुशी खुशी बर्तन साफ़ किये और सारा काम खुद सम्भाल लिया।

लेकिन एक कमी भी मैंने देखी। जहां नौजवानों की कमी नहीं थी, जो कि हर तरह की सेवा करने के लिए तैयार थे, वहां हमारी कोई बहनें और बच्चियां दिखाई नहीं दीं, जो कि नर्सिंग का काम करतीं। इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि एन० सी० सी० में बच्चों के लिए राइफ़ल ट्रेनिंग ठीक है, लेकिन बहनों और बेटियों के लिए राइफ़ल ट्रेनिंग के बजाय नर्सिंग की ट्रेनिंग रखी जाये, ताकि समय आने पर हमारी बहनें भी अपने भाइयों की सेवा कर सकें और हमें नर्सिंग की कमी महसूस न हो।

[श्री गोपाल दत्त भौंगी]

मैंने कई जगह बार्डर पुलिस का काम देखा है। उनका काम बहुत और बहुत खतरे का है और हमारे सैनिकों से बहुत मिलता जुलता है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या ही अच्छा हो कि उन्हें भी रक्षा मन्त्रालय के अधीन कर दिया जाये, उन्हें सैनिकों की तरह का राशन, तनख्वाह और एसाउन्सिज मिलें और वे रक्षा मन्त्रालय के अधीन रह कर सैनिक अनुशासन में रहें।

मुझे इस सिलसिले में एक और प्रार्थना करनी है। इस संघर्ष के बाद हिन्दुस्तान में अपनी फ़ौजों के लिए एक ख़ास तरह की श्रद्धा पैदा हो गई है। वह श्रद्धा जनता के किसी एक ग्रुप में ही नहीं है, बल्कि सारी जनता में है। वह पार्टी पालिटिक्स से ऊंची श्रद्धा है। उस श्रद्धा को हमें बनाए रखना है—उसे जाया नहीं करना है। इसलिए कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने जो यह सुझाव दिया है कि भारतीय सेना को कभी भी, किसी भी हालत में दंगों वगैरह के बारे में इस्तैमाल नहीं करना चाहिए, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। अगर आवश्यकता हो, तो बेशक पुलिस विभाग में एक ऐसा विभाग बनाया जाये और उसको मुनासिब शिक्षा दी जाये, जो कि दंगों का मुकाबला करे, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की गोली किसी भी हालत में किसी भी हिन्दुस्तानी के ख़िलाफ़ नहीं चलनी चाहिए।

हिन्दुस्तान के साउथ में सीलोन है और नार्थ में नेपाल है। इन दोनों ओर हिन्दुस्तान को मिला कर आर्यावर्त बनता है। आर्यावर्त के ये दो हिस्से—नेपाल और सीलोन—आज हमारे दोस्त तो हैं, लेकिन साथी नहीं हैं। क्यों? इसलिए कि वे हमें इतना मजबूत नहीं पाते हैं कि हम उनकी रक्षा कर सकेंगे। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि हम टयुटीकोरिन से रामेश्वरम् तक कुछ इस किस्म के नैवल शिपयार्डज बनायें, जिससे सीलोन को भी यह आश्वासन हो सके कि वक्त आने पर हिन्दुस्तान उसकी सहायता कर सकेगा।

इन अल्फ़ाज के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

16.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to intervene at this stage in order to apprise the House with regard to certain points which have been raised in the course of the debate. Before doing so, I would like to express the appreciation of the Ministry of the very sympathetic and constructive attitude that hon. Members, who have so far spoken, have taken to the various Demands that have been placed before this honourable House. When this Ministry's Demands came up last time for discussion, hon. Members had generally expressed a great deal of confidence in the handling of the Ministry and the state of affairs. I am happy that this confidence has not been misplaced and there is considerable appreciation in the House of the part that has been placed specially by our defence personnel. It is a matter of great encouragement that the contribution that has been made by the armed forces has been openly recognised by this sovereign House.

Hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta, stated that the administrative report does not indicate any awareness on the part of the Ministry, of any drive for self-reliance. I would not like to join issue with him. In fact we have tried to share with the honourable House all the information that we could possibly have shared. We have in this administrative Report not only given a catalogue of events that have taken place or how the amounts have been utilised but, if the Report is gone through, you will be able to find that we have even tried to project the various lines on which the Ministry would like to have development. You will find the year 1965-66,

the year which is coming to a close and which will be over by the end of this month, would go on record as being the year in which bulk production has been established for new weapons and new types of ammunition. Why I say this is because of the fact that there has been some indication in one of the speeches that there has been perhaps a fall in the value of production of the ordnance factories. I would submit that the figures of production may not perhaps give a correct idea of the type of production that we are having in the ordnance factories and the new lines of production which we have established.

When you notice that there has been some fall in hte production in the years 1962-64 to 1964-65, you have to realise that this fall is accounted for under one group of items, namely, clothing and general stores. We have produced sufficient for the Defence forces and so we could afford to have some reduction in that particular field. Then, we have also to take into account that as far as some conventional items on which we were concentrating till this time are concerned, it may not be necessary to carry on production in those items but that we take to newer and other lines of production.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): But the total production must not fall.

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the total production, I have already answered that, that is explained by the fall under one single item. For example, the new lines are 81 m.m. bombs, 120 m.m. mortar bombs and considerable efforts were also made in the year 1964-65 for the production of newer items, such as, new mountain guns, anti-aircraft guns and new mortars. As to how important these new items are will be seen from the fact that there has been the demand from the hon. Member from Rajasthan that they wanted these weapons in those particular areas. So, that shows the great importance of these weapons, the demand for which is not only being made from the Defence forces but even from the public. At the same time, I may say that as far as the year 1965-66 is concerned, there is bound to be greater production even in terms of value because we have been able to achieve bulk production of these new items. So, it is a matter of satisfaction that this sector of the production-base of the Defence Ministry has, by and large, done well and I would like to pay my tribute to the workers, thousands and thousands of workers, who are working in these various factories for their excellent performance in this field. They have put in their best having regard to the present Emergency.

Then, Shri Indrajit Gupta wanted to know what exactly is the position of the new ordnance factories. In fact, this is a legitimate question to ask and, I think, it would be necessary perhaps to give some idea to this honourable House as to what has happened to the various ordnance factories about which a reference had been made on previous occasions also. I may at the outset admit, before I proceed to this matter, that there have been some bottle-necks in the establishment of new factories. There have also been some difficulties but any progress which we have achieved in this matter has to be viewed in the light of achievements and the magnitude of the task involved. Viewed in this light, therefore, though there has been some delay here and there which can be said to be mostly unavoidable it cannot be said that the progress has been unsatisfactory.

Now, which are the factories that were intended to be set up We know, at first, the intention was to set up six new ordnance factories. Considerable discussion has taken place with regard to two of those factories about which I would make some passing reference at a later stage. The four other factories are: Ordnance Factory, Varangaon, Engineering Factory, Ambajhari, Filling Factory, Chanda and Small Arms Factory, Tiruchirapalli. With regard to Varangaon Ordnance Factory, in fact,

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

it has gone into production and it would go into full production as has been anticipated and envisaged earlier and the issues of ammunition from this Factory commenced in August, 1965 and it is expected that adequate production level will be reached within a few months.

Then, with regard to the two factories, one at Ambajhari and the other at Chanda, of which specific reference has been made by the hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta, it is true that the factory at Ambajhari was intended to be set up with the external assistance coming from the United States of America; and with the suspension, in September, 1965, of the military assistance given by the United States of America, further action on the procurement of plant and machinery for this factory was suspended. But I may assure this honourable House and, I think, that would satisfy the hon. Member, that alternative measures to procure plant and machinery for a part of the project, for its first phase, are being already taken.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Why haven't you said that in your Report? You have not said that in your Report. That is why I raised it.

Shri A. M. Thomas: We cannot incorporate each and every detail in this Report.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: This is a major matter. In December, 1964, you complained here that the factory was deadlocked. Is it a minor matter?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not a minor matter. That is why I thought that I would give some such assurance. As far as the first phase is concerned, we are, in fact, going to adopt alternative measures for the procurement of plant and machinery and to a considerable extent we may perhaps be relying on public sector undertakings within our own country. You may also like to know apart the procurement of plant and machinery, about the construction work to be done at the site itself. The outlay on civil works that will be necessary for the Ambajhari factory will come to about Rs. 16 crores and we have sanctioned works to the tune of Rs. 11 crores and that work is proceeding ahead and there is no bottle neck as far as that is concerned. Perhaps, with regard to certain buildings there may be some delay, since depending on plant and machinery, it may be necessary to plan them and then start construction.

With regard to the Chanda Factory after the indication of assistance was available, the planning was completed with the help of United Kingdom authorities. After the suspension of aid, we have agreed to pay cash for the plant and machinery and we are going ahead with the project. So, that project also we are not going to leave behind.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Was it held up because of cash payment?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Not only that. It is quite well known that they have lifted that ban subject to this condition that there could not be any assistance at all and that it would be only on cash basis. At one stage, even if you were prepared to pay cash, it was not possible to get it. The hon. Members have to realise this. As far as this factory also is concerned, it involves civil works to the extent of Rs. 14 crores; we have already sanctioned Rs. 12 crores. Regarding that also, the progress is quite satisfactory.

Shri Ranga: How soon would he expect to complete these two works?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Within a period of 1½ to 2 years we would be in a position to complete the first phase of the Ambajhari project and the other.....

Shri Ranga: Chanda will take longer, I think.

Shri A. M. Thomas: We cannot say; it depends also on the receipt of plant and machinery.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is the sequence; it has to come afterwards.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Because in the engineering factory at Ambajhari equipments which have to be filled in Chanda have to be manufactured, although without Ambajhari, Chanda also could be used to some extent.

With regard to the factory at Tiruchirapalli, for which we do not depend on any country's assistance, we are going ahead with our own foreign exchange reserves and I am glad to inform this House that it would go into the first phase of production within a few months. The progress of the construction is fairly satisfactory.

Shri Ranga: Then, how about the other two?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I am coming to them. I would request the hon. Member to be a little patient.

Besides these four factories out of the six, as the hon. House is aware, three other factories have also come up: one is the Bhandara Explosives factory, another is the Cable Factory at Chandigarh—we are going to double the capacity of that factory—and the third is the well-know factory, the Tank Factory at Avadi, the first tank of which has rolled out in the month of December.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: There are no armour-plates . . .

Shri A. M. Thomas: I am coming to that. Let the hon. Member not think that I will leave out that point. He has made certain valuable suggestions and having regard to those valuable suggestions made by him, he may rest assured that I will not leave them out. We have to take into account all these new factories which have come into existence.

Then two other factories, one for the protection of vehicles in Jabalpur and the other, the accelerated freeze-drying factory at Agra, have also been sanctioned and action in this regard is in hand and it is showing a fairly good progress.

Shri Ranga: That would take four years?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to this Agra factory, our idea is that it must be commissioned at the earliest possible opportunity. There has been some delay in getting possession of the land because there is a case pending in the U.P. High Court; otherwise, perhaps the civil works would have advanced considerably.

With regard to these new factories, the position is this. Not only Mr. Indrajit Gupta but several other hon. members have referred to the inadequate provision for the Research and Development Organisation compared to the advanced countries like the U.S.A. Perhaps the point was highlighted by the Estimates Committee and it has gained good publicity. We are aware of the fact that it is only roughly one per cent of the total Defence outlay that is being utilised for the research and development establishment. But when we take into account the 15 per cent provided in the U.S.A., U.K. and U.S.S.R., we have also to take into account the fact that much of this allocation is in the field of atomic energy and other fields in which perhaps, as has been stated by the hon. Member, Shri Nath Pai, we may still have to adopt a sort of Brahmacharya attitude. So that has also to be taken into account. What we have to see is—we may have provided only one per cent or whatever that may be; it may be adequate or may not be adequate—what we can possibly spend and how is the record compared to the previous years.

Shri Ranga: It means after the Chinese aggression?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is exactly what I am going to refer to. The very name of the hon. Member, Acharya, suggests that he has to be a little patient. Unless the teacher is patient, how can he expect the students to behave well? This sort of interruptions would not help. I would request the hon. Member to bear with me for a while.

What has been the allocation for the R. & D. Organisation in the year 1961-62? That would be a good starting point. In fact, the actual expenditure came to about Rs. 3,14,47,000 or nearly Rs. 3.14 crores. During 1964-65 it has risen to Rs. 840 lakhs. During the year ending 31st March, 1966, the expenditure would be approximately Rs. 967 lakhs. Within a period of three or four years, the allocation for this particular department has gone up by three times; the allocation going up by three times and that too to be spent—although it may not be perhaps sufficient, as far as our requirements are concerned—is not a bad record, and it is something on which we should feel some satisfaction.

With regard to the foreign exchange allocation for the R. & D. Establishment, in 1964-65 the foreign exchange allocation was Rs. 103 lakhs, whereas in 1961-62 it was only about Rs. 28 lakhs. In the matter of personnel also there has been a 33 per cent increase during the last four or five years. So, in all these matters, when we take into account.....

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend was telling us.....

Shri A. M. Thomas: I am not yielding.

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend was telling us that the foreign exchange expenditure had considerably been reduced.....

Shri A. M. Thomas: I said that the foreign exchange allocation had been increased.

Shri Ranga: ....He was saying that the foreign exchange expenditure had considerably been reduced. Was it not because the British were not prepared to sell anything to us?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not know what my hon. friend is saying. I have said that the foreign exchange allocation has been increased for the Research and Development Establishment. So, when we say that it is only one per cent of the total defence outlay, these aspects have to be borne in mind; it also depends on the capacity of the Research and Development Establishment to spend. In fact, it depends on the personnel that we would be able to have. In one portion of the Report of the Estimates Committee I find that some amount which had been allocated could not be spent for dearth of technical personnel and other things. So, it is not enough if we merely set apart the amount. But there is this aspect so far as the Research and Development Establishment is concerned, that whatever has been set apart has been mostly spent and in some cases overspent also.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The hon. Minister is satisfied with that?

Shri A. M. Thomas: They have had a good record in that matter. I would now refer to some other aspects too. Some hon. Members including Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to the question of the utilisation of the private sector. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee said that our entire defence production would have to be integrated with the production in the private sector, and also dovetailed into the other sectors of production. I completely agree with her approach to this question. By and large I also agree to the various principles that have been enunciated by Shri Indrajit Gupta that when we entrust some production to the private sector, it would be necessary to adopt certain safeguards from the point of

view of defence. In fact, those principles have certainly been kept in mind. I am happy to note that Shri Indrajit Gupta does not go to the extent that his friend sitting at his back Shri S. M. Banerjee goes, because accoring to Shri S. M. Banerjee nothing should be entrusted to the private sector. But I am happy that Shri Indrajit Gupta takes a different view or has a difference approach to this question.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: There is no difference in the approach. The defence workers object to surplus capacity being kept idle while the work is given out to the private sector.

Shri A. M. Thomas: In that matter, I may assure the hon. Member that the administration is fully aware of the need for gainful employment of the workers in the ordnance factories and other defence establishments and they will continue to ensure this in future also whenever we parcel out orders to the private sector.

With regard to the question of relaxation of specifications, if any order is placed with the private sector and if they carry it out, I may assure the hon. Members that there are not going to be two yardsticks at all, and there is not going to be any relaxation in the matter of specifications or quality. In fact, it is because of our stringent observance of these specifications that the private sector has not been able to fulfil even the orders placed on them. You will find from the administration report that they were able to carry out only 46 per cent of the orders placed. That itself shows that in this matter we would not be able to compromise our standards or specifications.

On the question of self-reliance and import substitution, the House should remember one aspect. In many fields where we have established production base, it is as per licences obtained from foreign firms or foreign countries. Yesterday there was a question on the production of gnats, what would be the indigenous components, how we are going to make the whole of the components indigenous and so on. With regard to the gnat also, the collaboration has been with the firm of Holland which was merged with the Hawker Siddeley firm. That collaboration is now subsisting with regard to the Howker Siddeley firm. As regards the capacity that has been put up with their collaboration, almost the entire field of production that was achieved in the collaborating firm is established in this country also. But even as far as that firm is concerned, they depend for the engine on some other factory. So we have in fact established capacity for engine production by collaboration with Bristol Siddeley. So as regards the gnat for the 701 engine, we have established production. But it has to be realised that even those air frame or engine manufacturers are dependent on certain other firms in their own country or in some other country, perhaps in France for some of the parts. So that it is a question of inter-dependence. When we establish production, we should also take that factor into account.

At the same time, I am aware of the fact that in critical times these items may be of considerable importance, so that the scope of establishment of production of even those items, though it may not be economic to do so, has to be explored. In fact, that would certainly be kept in mind, having regard to our recent experience also.

The House would be happy to know that this aspect has been kept in mind, to some extent, in the manufacture in the tank factory. As far as the tank is concerned, we have got these Vickers people, so far as the engines are concerned, we have got Leylands with regard to some other part and for the electronics parts some others. We are trying to be more or less self-sufficient in our newer items when we establish production. But one will have to concede that there are limitations to that also.

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

At the same time, it would not be correct for any hon. Member to say that we are not giving a new orientation as regards the need for attaining self-reliance in the matter of defence production.

When questions are asked in this hon. House about what we are doing in the matter of import substitution and in the matter of attaining self-sufficiency, we have tried to give as much information as possible. The hon. House has been told at one stage that we have set up certain groups to assess our existing capacity and to project our requirements. There have been as many as 9 study groups—very important groups—for the purpose. They have submitted their reports to the Planning Commission. Of course the primary responsibility has been with the Defence Ministry. The very nature of those study groups will indicate to what extent we are aware of the need for self-reliance or self-sufficiency, as the case may be. The groups are for special steels, ferro alloys and general engineering; electronics industry; non-ferrous metals and alloys; explosives; textiles and miscellanous items of general stores; aircraft industry; vehicles and engineering instruments; instrumentation; shipbuilding. There are these various groups.

As I mentioned about special steel, hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta might be thinking what has happened to the manufacture of armoured plates. We are establishing capacity in the Rourkela plant for the manufacture of armoured plates. Some of our public sector as well as other steel factories are also being geared to the production of special steel that would be necessary.

The studies having been made, we have got an idea of the extent to which we have to put up capacity and establish production during the course of the Fourth Plan. In fact, the Fourth Plan was also intended to be given defence orientation. Take explosives for example. If there is a public sector field of which we can take advantage, it would be the petrochemical complex. We are going to utilise it and invest on the manufacture of explosives to the extent it would be desirable to do so.

Then, with regard to this additional capacity for the manufacture of these finished types of alloys and special steels, the bulk of the requirements are being met from certain factories. Apart from that, we are very seriously considering the establishment of a steel alloy plant to meet the special requirements of defence. This proposal, which was perhaps planned some four or five years ago, was dropped because other projects had to be given higher priority. Now that a further review has been made of the requirements of special steels and steel alloys for defence production as well as in the country as a whole, it appears that to meet those requirements another steel alloy plant may have to be set up, and this matter is at present under very serious consideration also. The thinking has advanced considerably, and with the setting up of that factory, we would be self-sufficient in the matter of these special steels which is so important as far as the defence factories are concerned.

All the same, the question of this gap will remain. Within a period of four or five years you would not be in a position to achive self-sufficiency or self-reliance in almost all the fields that we perhaps would like to have. For example, hon. Member Shri Krishna Pal Singh, I think, referred to the field of electronics. The House would be glad to know that we are aware of the great importance of electronics for defence purposes. The establishment of the electronics industry was the responsibility of the Industries Ministry, but it has been transferred to the Defence Ministry now, and the special Department of Defence Supplies would be concentrating its energies on the development of this

electronics industry, having regard to its great importance.

At the same time, within the units that are functioning in Bharat Electronics, we are trying to increase production, and we are also seeing to it that Bharat Electronics itself takes a dominant hand and establishes capacity in ancillary centres therein Bangalore itself, and places orders. We think it would be in a position to produce about Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 crores worth of electronic equipment perhaps in the course of this year, and about Rs. 6 crores worth of components and other things which may perhaps be available to the private sector also. We are not satisfied with that, but this is, I think, an impressive performance as far as Bharat Electronics is concerned.

The hon. House is aware of the second electronics factory we are going to set up in Hyderabad. Although it is part of the MIG complex, it would not only manufacture electronic equipment for the special purpose of meeting the requirements of the MIG complex, but also general purposes.

Then there is the Indian Telephone Industries which is meeting part of defence requirements. We are also thinking of establishing other factories also for this development.

17 hrs.

Shri Ranga: What is the time-table?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Of course, time is of the essence. Having referred to the BEL, I cannot escape mentioning also the fact that some of the public sector undertakings under the Department of Defence Production have done well. The hon. House would notice from the administration report that for as many as four out of the six public sector undertakings, because of competent handling and better performance and working—my hon. friend Shri Ranga would be very happy about this because he is a violent critic of the public sector undertakings, including the Bharat Electronics—it has been possible for them to declare a dividend last year.

HAL has been referred to, with a bit of adverse criticism. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee said that the HAL project is a failure; that the AVRO project is a failure and that the vast complex is not coming up. It is not fair. For example, take the Bangalore unit. To say that HAL stands or falls on the success or otherwise of the HF-24 project would not be correct. In fact, you will find that as far as the HAL, Bangalore unit, is concerned, it has got several other items of production. We have the Gnat project which has been referred to. Then there is the Krishak; then there is the Pushpak; then there is the trainers' project. Apart from that, the value of the work including repair work and the overhauling work that has been done in the HAL in the Bangalore unit alone comes to Rs. 16 crores to Rs. 17 crores. Is that not a good record? Because one project shows some slow progress, it is not proper to condemn it. It has done very well in the other sectors. Even as far as the HF-24 project is concerned, we are aware of the great importance of that aircraft; and here, one has to see that it is a supersonic aircraft which is being planned and developed by us without any assistance from abroad. The production orders were placed with HAL even before the entire development was complete; what is called the pre-production aircraft. Order for pretty good number has been placed and side by side with the development, we are having good production work also in the HAL. That has to be taken into account when we assess the importance of the HF-24 project. There are three stages as far as this project is concerned. There is the pre-production aircraft, then the production ones and then an improved version to have greater speed and better performance. In the Bangalore unit itself, the third stage is being developed. I think it would be possible to give a good number of HF-24 aircraft for the ground attack role from the HAL unit, Bangalore.

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

Some points were made with regard to what has happened to the UAR project. The hon. House is aware that for Mach II aircraft we are going to produce MIGs. Regarding UAR project, although no reference has been made in the report, the hon. House has to realise that the engine there is in the development stage, and we are also assisting the UAR in the matter, to some extent, of the development of that engine, and when it reaches a particular stage, then any we will be able to say whether we would go in for that, apart from other circumstances. Because there is no mention about that in the administration report, any inference like the one that has been drawn by some hon. Members is wrong.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: There is mention?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is no mention, and because there is no mention, you should not draw any adverse inference.

Then, with regard to the AVRO project, the Public Accounts Committee has devoted several pages to that item. We are aware of the deficiencies of that project, and we are not happy over the progress that has been achieved in the matter of production or the manufacture of AVRO-748. I do not want to put forward excuses but the hon. House might kindly consider one aspect of it. It was previously only a repair depot, which had to be converted into a pucca manufacturing unit. That will necessarily take some time. We lack experience in the matter of development and manufacture of aircraft and because of that we have not been able perhaps to fulfil the original optimistic estimates. Apart from that, there was a lot of uncertainty about the orders themselves. At various stages there has been some difficulty.

The PAC has also referred to another aspect. As far as this Kanpur unit is concerned, there has not been any project report as is done in the case of the MIG and other new projects.

Shri Ranga: Why was it not prepared?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We should look ahead rather than do *post mortem*. Of course, *post mortem* is all right to the extent it is beneficial to our future planning. You will find from the new project there are two stages. First there is a project report and then a working project. We go into all these details but even then with regard to production, perhaps the original schedules may not be kept. These aspects also have to be kept in mind. At the same time, we are doing everything to see that as early as possible the orders for Avro placed on the Kanpur unit are carried out. There are some orders by the IAC also.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta asked, what has happened to the successor aircraft. We thought we would be in a position to depend on the Avro's military freight version. But the performance and the results achieved so far on the development are not to the satisfaction of the Air Force. So, we are not in a position to say definitely about that. Some other aircraft has been suggested by Mr. Brij Raj Singh Kotah. Whatever it is, the entire position is being reviewed and how the Kanpur unit is to be used in the best possible way is engaging the very serious attention of the ministry.

Mr. Raghunath Singh, who is an expert in the field of shipping, referred to the navy. I still remember how as a private member, I also used to join hands with him in emphasising the importance of shipping and the navy. When he refers to inadequate allocation for the navy, he should remember that the amount provided for purchase of ships alone should not be taken. Naval preparedness does not depend on purchase of

ships alone. There are several other factors also. We have got two units in the public sector—the Mazagaon Docks and Garden Reach. Three frigates are going to be manufactured in Mazagaon Docks. The keel of the first frigate would be laid in the course of this year, although the completion of the frigate may well take upto 1970 or 1971. So far the progress of works regarding the frigate project and the expansion programme of Mazagaon docks, for which several crores are being spent, is quite satisfactory. This aspect of building up capacity for the navy within our own country is also engaging the attention of the ministry.

Sir, I do not think I need take more time of the House.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What about the other two factories; you said you would say something about them.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already mentioned why at that time these two factories came to be dropped. These factories were intended for explosives and propellants. That is why I said that we are proposing to utilise the petro-chemical complex in the public sector if necessary. If separate units have to be put up in the defence production department itself we will certainly consider that. At one stage we thought that having regard to the heavy investment that would be necessary, having regard to the easy availability of the products that were planned to be manufactured here, from abroad, priority need not be given and it may be dropped for the present. You may remember that in my statement I have used the words "they are dropped for the present" so that in the new set-up if it becomes necessary to set up these factories we will certainly consider it. In that context we are considering whether the capacity in the petro-chemical complex in the public sector could also be utilised.

Therefore, I do not think that we are having a feeling of complacency or anything like that in this matter. I may assure the House that we are conscious of the importance of building up a firm production base as far as defence preparedness is concerned and no effort would be spared to achieve that. In the end, although the picture that I have given is fairly satisfactory, as one famous scientist has said, the Ministry is conscious, "the more the area of illumination, the greater is one's awareness of the area yet to be illuminated".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Lohia.

Shri Karni Singhji: Sir, my name was called before and then the hon. Minister intervened. Because he intervened I sat down. I do not see how my name can be skipped over like this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he not spoken?

Shri Karni Singhji: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. I have called Dr. Lohia now. After that I will call him.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, थामस साहब को सुनते समय ऐसा लगा कि इक्का-दुक्का पेड़ की ढूंढ में पूरा जंगल आंखों से ओझल हो जाता है और कुछ नकली बहसों पर ही, जो कि यूरोप और अमरीका की तरफ से उठाई जाती हैं—जैसे, आणविक ब्रह्मचर्य हो या आणविक मैथुन हो—, लोगों का ध्यान चला जाता है। असल में आणविक ब्रह्मचर्य या आणविक मैथुन, ये सब सवाल दूसरे नम्बर के हैं। असली सवाल यह है कि औद्योगीकरण—खेती, कारखानों में सुधार—ऐसा होना चाहिए कि जिससे जरूरत पड़ने पर अणु अस्त्र तो छोड़ें—वे तो अब बुल्ली डंडा होते जा रहे हैं—, प्रक्षेपनास्त्र भी बन सकें।

इस स्थिति में यह सवाल कि भारत का औद्योगीकरण खत्म हुआ जा रहा है,

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

रक्षा मंत्रालय के लिए भी उतना ही विकट है, जितना कि और किसी के लिए—बल्कि ज्यादा, क्योंकि असल में प्रतिरक्षा वहीं से होती है। लेकिन जब मैं रक्षा मंत्री जी की तरफ देखता हूं, तो एक ही सवाल उठता है कि मान लीजिए, यह न रहें और रक्षा उपमंत्री भी न रहें और सारा काम-काज खाली राष्ट्रपति और वे लोग, जो रक्षा मंत्रालय के सचिव और उपसचिव हैं, चलाते रहें, तो क्या फर्क पड़ेगा। अगर लोक सभा को जरा इसका जवाब मिल जाये, तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा। रक्षा मंत्री और उनके उपमंत्री की यहां क्या जरूरत है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : जैसी माननीय सदस्य की है, वैसी हमारी है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस सूरत में हमारी तरफ से सवाल जवाब उठाने की क्या जरूरत है ? हमारे जवाब क्यों नहीं दिये जाते हैं ? उप सचिव और सचिव जो रास्ता बता रहे हैं, उसी पर चले जा रहे हैं।

यह भारत की सेना बीस बरस पहले की भारत की सेना से बिल्कुल भिन्न नहीं है। खाली शरीर बड़ा है, दिमाग में कोई तबदीली नहीं हुई है। एक लाख, डेढ़ लाख की जगह आज दस, बारह लाख सिपाही हो गए हैं, लेकिन दिमाग वैसे का वैसा रह गया है। यह कहा जा सकता है कि यह सेना देशी हो गई है, इस की आत्मा देशी हो गई है, जब कि पहले वह परदेशी थी। लेकिन इतना कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा। उस आत्मा के अनुरूप देशी दिमाग भी बनना चाहिए। नीतियों का सवाल उठना चाहिए।

क्या रक्षा मंत्री जी ने कभी इस बात पर गौर किया है कि युद्ध हो जाने पर सेना में भर्ती—सिपाहियों की, मैं अफसरों की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं—इस ढंग से होनी चाहिए कि एक खास उम्र के सब लोग भर्ती किये जायें—इस हिसाब से नहीं कि जो गरीब है, बेचारा मुसीबत में मरा हुआ है, वह सेना में भर्ती हो। इस नीति से रक्षा मंत्री को कोई मतलब नहीं रहा है। उनको कोई मतलब नहीं रहा है। इस नीति से कि सिपाहियों को वीरता और हुनर के अनुसार ऊंचे से ऊंचे अफसर के पद तक पहुंच की सम्भावना होनी चाहिए। यह मैं जानता हूं कि नमूने के लिए दो, चार, दस को भेज दिया जाता है, लेकिन जो सिपाही ऊंचे से ऊंचे अफसर के पद तक जायें, उनकी संख्या पूरे अफसरों की संख्या की आधी या दो तिहाई हो सके, क्या उन्होंने इस बारे में कभी सोचा ? कोई जरूरत नहीं है। रक्षा मंत्री साहब कभी इन नीतियों के सवाल पर नहीं सोचते। उनको क्या जरूरत है ?

अगर सेना को खाली दायें बायें चलना है, "ध्यान दो", "बन्दूक उठाओ" आदि आदेशों का पालन करना है, तो यह काम तो सेनापति लोग भी करते रह जायेंगे। तो रक्षा मंत्री की क्या जरूरत है ? कभी वह इस लोक सभा को बतायें कि किस लिए उनकी आवश्यकता है। और जब मैं उनको कहता हूं, तो मेरा मतलब करीब-करीब हर एक मंत्रालय से है—रक्षा मंत्रालय के बारे में उनसे और फखरुद्दीन के हर एक मंत्री से है। सेना का एक बड़ा सवाल है। अगर उन्होंने इसको खाली यह समझ रखा है कि दस, बारह लाख सिपाही हैं, कुछ हथियार हैं, उनसे एक बल का संगठन जैसे चला आ रहा है, वैसे कर लेना है, तब मुझे यह कहना पड़ेगा कि भारत की सेना खोपड़ी-विहीन है, क्योंकि इसका मंत्री—रक्षा मंत्री—खोपड़ी-विहीन है।

ये मंत्री किसी तरह के विचारों के ऊपर सोच-विचार नहीं करते हैं। खाली पुरानी परम्पराओं को चलाए जा रहे हैं और इसीलिए मैं आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं कि जिन दो देशों के कारण यह प्रतिरक्षा का सवाल उठता है—दूसरों को तो जाने दें—, खाली चीन और पाकिस्तान, उनके बारे में कभी भी रक्षा मंत्री ने, उनके आदमियों ने और कबीना और प्रधान मंत्री ने बैठ कर एक संगठित सोच नहीं किया है।

चीन की बात ले लीजिए। जब देखो, तब, पिटी-पिटाई बातों, मैकमोहन रेखा कोलम्बो प्रस्ताव, तरह-तरह की छोटी-छोटी घटनाओं, फिर चीन का जमाव हो गया है, कितने सिपाही भेजे, कितने टैंक भेजे, इस पर बहस की जाती है। क्या इसके अलावा वह कभी बुनियादी बातों पर बहस करते हैं—अपने भीतर, मुझ से नहीं? अगर सचमुच भारत और चीन के प्राकृतिक गठन को देखें, तो भारत और चीन की रेखा, सीमा, या तो आजाद तिब्बत है, वर्ना कैलाश, मानसरोवर और पूर्ववाहिनी ब्रह्मपुत्र की रेखा है, जो कि मैकमोहन रेखा के करीब अस्सी, सौ मील ऊपर जाती है। और यह मेरा कहना नहीं है वह प्रकृति का कहना है, इतिहास का कहना है, लोगों के रहन सहन का कहना है, इस पूरे इलाके के गठन का कहना है।

इस सरकार ने एक शब्द बहुत सीखा है और वह है जलपात। मैकमोहन रेखा के लिए वह इसी का तर्क देती है। वह जलपात कैसे तय किया जायेगा? किसी एक मनमानी नदी का पानी किस तरफ गिरता है, खाली उसको देख कर जलपात तय किया जायेगा? जलपात यह देख कर तय किया जायेगा कि किस तरह पर, कहां से, जमीन हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ ढलती है और चीन की तरफ ढलती है। और वह जलपात होता है कैलाश, मानसरोवर और पूर्ववाहिनी ब्रह्मपुत्र, और कहीं नहीं। वहां से चीन की तरफ यांगसे नदी जाती है और इधर ब्रह्मपुत्र या सिन्धू नदी आती है।

इस बारे में सोच-विचार कर के सरकार को और सेना को बाकायदा अपनी एक योजना, एक दिमाग, बनाना चाहिए। मैं जानता हूं कि आजाद तिब्बत बहुत जरूरी है। लेकिन क्या हुआ? जब मैंने यह सारा सवाल उठाया तो श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी पंडित ने माफी मांगी। वह एक बड़ी औरत हैं। लेकिन क्या कभी उन्होंने भी यह कहा कि हम भी सोच-विचार करेंगे? यह बात हंसी में उड़ा देने से काम नहीं चलता है। मैं जानता हूं कि आज वह इस हसियत को नहीं पा सकते हैं, लेकिन वह यह सोचना शुरू करें कि भारत की सेना को दिमाग वाली सेना बनाना है।

आज सुबह ही भारत-पाकिस्तान के मामले में उन्होंने क्या कहा? बहुत अच्छा मौका उठा था। उन्होंने जवाब यह दिया कि सवाल उठता ही नहीं है। मुझे तो कई दफा अचरज होता है कि इस लोक सभा में आप अध्यक्ष हैं या मंत्री लोग अध्यक्ष हैं। यह कोई जवाब है! जब आप ने एक सवाल पूछने दिया, तब उसके बाद मंत्री को जवाब देना चाहिए और यह नहीं कहना चाहिए कि सवाल नहीं उठता है। क्या सवाल था? सवाल यह था कि जो भारत पाक का रिश्ता इतना ज्यादा बिगड़ गया है कि एक तरफ तो मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि ताशकंद समझौते की आरती उतारेंगे, उसका एक एक अक्षर पालन करेंगे और दूसरी तरफ मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि सीमाओं पर सावधानी की नजर रखी जा रही है। वे जंग के शुरुआत होने की भाषा, सावधानी की नजर और अक्षरश: पालन दोनों बातें कहते हैं, लेकिन दोनों में संगति करने की कोशिश नहीं करते और जब मेरे जैसा

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

आदमी सुझाव देता है कि एक आयोग बैठाओ, पता लगाओ कि क्यों इस देश का बटवारा हुआ, क्यों हिन्दुस्तान भारत और पाकिस्तान में बटा, क्या तर्क था, कैसे यह सारा कामकाज हुआ, तो एक बहुत बेरुखा सा जवाब आ जाता है। इस तरह से दिमाग नहीं बनेगा। मैं यहां पर एक बात बताये देता हूं, इंग्लिस्तान में यह आयोग बन गया है। लंदन विश्व-विद्यालय ने बनाया है। चार-पांच साल तक लगातार जांच कर के अंग्रेज लोग तय करने वाले हैं कि यह हिन्दुस्तान का बटवारा क्यों और कैसे हुआ। वे लोग कर सकते हैं। शायद उनकी यह मंशा हो कि विश्व को भविष्य में कह पायें कि हमारा इस में कोई हार्थ नहीं था। पता नहीं, उनकी क्या इच्छा हो। लेकिन आपके सामने इतना बड़ा सुझाव आता है तो आपकी तरफ से पहा जाता है यह सवाल नहीं उठता। भारत और पाक के रिश्तों को क्या इस तरह से सुधार पायेंगे। क्या नतीजा हो रहा है। भारत और पाक में जब बात चलती है या रक्षा की और सेना की, या तो बिलकुल शान्ति और बिलकुल प्रेम की बात चलती है जैसे कि ताश-कंद में चली। मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ, उम्मीद थी कि कम से कम 6 महीने तो चलगा, लकिन मामला दो महीने में ही रह गया और सब गड़बड़ें फिर से होने लगी हैं। युद्ध की बातें फिर शुरू होने लगी हैं।

भारत और पाक के बारे में कुछ बुनियादी तौर पे सोचो कि कैसे इस मामल को हल किया जाय। इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यहां जब युद्ध चल रहा था सितम्बर में, युद्ध क्या था? थोड़ा-बहुत गुल्ली-डण्डा था। उस वक्त खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां की बात चल पड़ी थी, बंगाल की बात चल पड़ी थी, सिंध की बात चल पड़ी थी, लेकिन इधर तीन-चार महीने से बिलकुल बन्द है। उस से क्या नतीजा निकालेंगे, कभी अपनी तरफ से भी देख लिया करो कि चेहरा कैसा है। उस से लोग अन्दाजा लगाते हैं कि भारतवर्ष में जो कुछ छपता है, आन्दोलन होते हैं, वक्तायें होती हैं, वे सब की सब सरकार के इशारे पर होती हैं। जब सरकार लड़ाई लड़ रही थी तब तो भारत के अखबारों और जनता को फिक्र पड़ी खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां की, सिंध की फिक्र पड़ी, बंगाल की फिक्र पड़ी, लेकिन जैसे ही ताशकंद समझौता हुआ, वैसे ही सब फिक्रें खत्म हो गईं। विदेशी कहेंगे क्या सचमुच जनतंत्र है?

इसलिये आज ज्यादा जरूरी है कि सब चीजों की तरफ ध्यान जाय। क्योंकि अन्ततोगत्वा किसी भी सेना की ताकत कहां रहेगी, खाली दस लाख सिपाही और उनके हथियारों में रहेगी या इस में रहेगी कि सामने आने वाली जो सेना है, उसका मनोबल कितना कमजोर हो जाता है। इसलिये अगर भारतीय सेना का दिमाग हो तो यह सिंधी, बंगाली, पठान और बलोची वाले मामल को कभी भी, एक मिनट को भी अपने दिमाग से ओझल न होने दें।

उसी तरह से एक महासंघ अथवा संघ की बात सोचो। आज भारत और पाकिस्तान के मामले में एक ही मंत्र सच्चा है और वह है—संघ अथवा जंग। इस के अलावा और कोई मंत्र सही नहीं है। अगर इस को समझ जाओगे, तो फिर उसके ऊपर सोचने लगोगे।

हमारी सेना में जाति का बिलकुल नाश हो जाना चाहिये। हिन्दू–मुसलमान के मामल में बिलकुल बराबरी हो जानी चाहिये। सेना एक ऐसी चीज ह जहां पर आप यह काम कर सकते हैं। 18 वर्षों में आपने कभी कुछ काम नहीं किया। अमरीकी सेना पूंजीपति, प्रतिगामी, यथास्थितवादी होते हुए भी वहां पर नीग्रो और सफेद लोगों को एक साथ लाने के लिये कितना भारी प्रयत्न किया गया। लेकिन यहां जाति को मिटाने के लिये भारतीय

सेना को अगुआ बनना चाहिए था, उसमें कुछ नहीं किया गया ।

यहां हिन्दू और मुसलमानों के मामले में बराबरी कायम कर देनी चाहिए थी, ऐसी कि अगली दफ़ा पाकिस्तान की पल्टन मुकाबला करने को आती, तो पाकिस्तान के सिपाही लड़ने से इन्कार कर देते । ये सारी चीजें आप को करनी चाहिये ।

इसलिये एक बात मैं और कहूंगा । अगर सैनिक स्टाफ हो, कोई जैनरल स्टाफ हो तो उस जैनरल स्टाफ से, मेरे जैसा आदमी तयार है, थोड़ी बहुत बातचीत हो । मगर आपको तो डर लग रहा होगा कि जैनरल स्टाफ से इनको मिला देंगे, तो सेना का मामला कहीं गड़बड़ न हो जाये वे लोग अपने लोगों पर गोली नहीं चला पायेंगे, इस से इधर का काम बिगड़ जायेगा ।

आज मैं समझता हूं कि जानसन साहब से बातचीत हो रही होगी भारत के प्रधान मंत्री से । वे तो उनसे नहीं कह पायेंगी और आप भी शायद नहीं कह पायेंगे, लेकिन मेरी बात को आप थोड़ा समझ पायें, तो अच्छा है । आज दुनिया दो हिस्सों में बट गई है । एक हिस्से को हंसी का और बेतुका कहना चाहिये, जैसे भारत का क्षेत्र, वियतनाम का हिस्सा, दक्षिण अमरीका का हिस्सा, जहां पर लोग लड़ते हैं तो बाकी दुनिया हंसती है । आप जानते हैं कि जब सितम्बर में लड़ाई हुई, हम लोगों की दृष्टि से बहुत बड़ी लड़ाई हुई, लेकिन दुनिया के लोग हंसते थे और कहते थे कि अब 6 हफ्ते के हथियार रह गये हैं, अब बस 4 हफ्ते के हथियार रह गये हैं, अब बस तीन हफ्ते के हथियार रह गये हैं और कितने मरे, 10 मरे, 50 मरे, 200 मरे । यह हंसी का क्षेत्र है, युद्ध और सेना के मामले में ये हंसी के क्षेत्र हैं । खासी रूस और अमरीका—ये दुख और प्रलय के क्षेत्र है । फ्रांस और इंग्लिस्तान ये बीच की खिचड़ी होते हैं, लेकिन असल में दुख और प्रलय का क्षेत्र रूस और अमरीका ही है । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि महात्मा गांधी अब इस हंसी के क्षेत्र से कुछ दिनों के लिये खत्म हो गये हैं, यहां पर अब हिंसा-अहिंसा का कोई मामला रह नहीं गया है । अगर महात्मा गांधी कभी संसार में आये तो वह टेढ़े रास्ते से हो कर आयेंगे, मास्को और वाशिंगटन हो कर आयेंगे, दिल्ली में अब वह ताकत नहीं है । लेकिन हंसी के क्षेत्र में चीन को कम से कम कुछ समझ आये, वह देखे कि हिन्द एशिया को उसने इतने ज्यादा हथियार दिये थे, लेकिन उसका नतीजा क्या निकला, वे हथियार हिन्द-एशिया मलेशिया के खिलाफ़ नहीं, बल्कि वे हिन्द एशिया में कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के खिलाफ़ एक लाख आदमियों को कत्ल करने के लिए और हिन्द-एशिया में साम्यवाद की जड़ उखाड़ने के लिए काम में आये । आज वह हथियार पाकिस्तान को दे रहा है, अमरीका पाकिस्तान को दे चुका है, शायद और देगा, इनको भी समझना चाहिए । यह हंसी का और बेतुका क्षेत्र कुछ ऐसा है कि यहां पर जो हथियार देने वाले होते हैं, उन्हीं के खिलाफ उन हथियारों का इस्तेमाल कर लिया जाता है । अगर जानसन साहब से कोई बात करने जाये, भारत का पते का आदमी तो वह जा कर उनको बताये . . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप जैसा आदमी ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझ जैसा आता तो कहना क्या था, आप लोगों के चेहरे उतरे नजर नहीं आते और जो एक तरह से खात्मा आ रहा है, वह नहीं आता । जानसन साहब से बात करने जाते हैं तो मालूम होता है जैसे मकान के रंग के बारे में बात होती है । फिर भारत की सेना के ऊपर क्यों नहीं उनसे साफ़ साफ़ कहते कि इस हंसी के क्षेत्र में हथियार देकर कहीं आप प्रकृति के झुकाव को रोकने की कोशिश मत करो जो यहां का, इस इलाके का प्राकृतिक झुकाव है,

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

बहाव है, जो इस इलाके का विकास है, उसको रोकने की कोशिश मत करो, आज यह बात साफ़ तौर से उनको कह देनी चाहिये ।

रूस और अमरीका ने इस तत्व को नहीं समझा है । वे यह समझते हैं कि जहां उनकी किसी से कोई संधि या समझौता हो गया, उसको वे हथियार देना शुरू कर दें, बस यही काफ़ी है । बहुत कुछ ठोकर खा चुके हैं, और ठोकर खायेंगे । उनको यह सोचना चाहिये कि इस इलाके में हथियार उसी को दें जो कि प्राकृतिक विकास के तत्व को स्वीकारता हो, वरना वे ऐसे चलाते रहे, तो कम से कम हम लोग तो सोचें ।

आज यह भारत की पलटन जितने पुराने ढर्रे पर चली जा रही है, वह मैं खाली आपके राष्ट्रीय गीत को कह कर बताता हूं । जन, मन, गण—मैं इस पर कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता कि यह गीत कहां से उपजा । बहुत लोग कहते हैं कि यह गीत ऐसी जगह से उपजा कि यह स्वतन्त्र भारत का गीत नहीं होना चाहिये । उसको छोड़ दीजिये, कई दफ़ा कमल कीचड़ से पैदा होता है । कहते हैं पंचम जार्ज से जन मन गण निकला, मुझे पता नहीं है, लेकिन यह ऐसा गीत है जिसमें देश की स्तुति न कर के, उसकी अलग-अलग इकाइयों की स्तुति है । यह गीत आप अपनी पलटनों को सिखाते हैं, जिसमें अलग-अलग भागों की, बंगाल की, महाराष्ट्र की, उत्तर प्रदेश की, पता नहीं बिहार भी है या नहीं, अलग-अलग भागों की स्तुति है । इस मायने में संस्कृति की तरफ़ भारत का दिमाग जाता है, लेकिन इस से तो भारत के इतिहास को बिलकुल पलटना पड़ेगा । बहुत लोग कहते हैं कि भारत की संस्कृति अजीब है, जो बाहर से आता है, लड़ाई कर के विजय हमारे ऊपर पा लेता है, उसको हम खपाने की अद्वितीय ताकत रखते हैं । हम ने मुगलों को खपा लिया, हम ने अफगानों को खपा लिया । कहीं आप भी ऐसा न सोचने लग जायें कि सब को खपा लोगे क्योंकि फिर सब की विजय अपने ऊपर झेल लिया करोगे । सांस्कृतिक गाने को छोड़ो, वह राजकीय गाना था, जबर्दस्त गाना था, राष्ट्रीय गीत था, क्रान्ति का गीत था, वन्दे मातरम् वह गीत था जिस को गा कर फांसी के तख्ते पर लोग चढ़ जाया करते थे । वह होना चाहिये भारत की सेना का राष्ट्रीय गीत । मैं आप को यह इसलिए बता रहा हूं कि सेना शरीर में तो बड़ी है लेकिन मन के हिसाब से 18–20 बरस पहले की सेना रह गई है ।

इसी शहर में जुम्बो मजुमदार से हम लोगों से तब मुलाकात हुई थी जब 1942 के आन्दोलन में हम लोग कुछ कोशिश कर रहे थे । जुम्बो मजुमदार कौन थे ? वह उस वक्त वायुसेना का सब से बड़ा अफसर था । सेना का सब से बड़ा अफसर था । मैं इस बात को बता कर समाप्त कर रहा हूं । बहुत सी बातें छूट जायेंगी लेकिन एक मिनट में मैं इसको बता कर समाप्त कर दूंगा । जुम्बो अंग्रेजी वायुसेना का उस वक्त 1942 में सब से बड़ा भारतीय अफसर था । एक दिन वह हम लोगों से मिलने आया । आप समझ सकते हैं कि कितनी खतरनाक बात थी । आप भी खतरनाक मामलों में पड़े हुए थे । आप भी तब इस आन्दोलन में शामिल थे । लेकिन ये सब चीजें आप की नजरों से नहीं गुजरीं । जुम्बो आया यह कहने के लिए कि अगस्त 1942 में जब जनता का बलवा हुआ था उस वक्त हम बेखबर रह गये लेकिन अगली दफा जब भारतीय जनता का बल्वा अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ़ होगा तो उस में हम सब भारतीय हवाई अफसर हिस्सा लेंगे । यह आश्वासन वह हमें देने आया था । दो चार मिनट के लिए के लिए वह नहीं आया था । दो घंटे हमारे साथ वह रहा था ।

बाद में वह मर गया । लेकिन भारतीय सेना में उस जुम्बो मजुमदार का आदर्श और तस्वीर को आप रखो न कि यह जो कि अंग्रेज पलटन की परम्परा में पले हुये हैं । आजाद हिन्द फौज को आप खपा नहीं पाये, उस पर सोचो, जरा नत मस्तक हो कर सोचो । आप सोचो कि क्यों नहीं उस वृत्ति को आप खपा पाये । उसका कारण है कि अप ने एक प्रतिगामी, अंग्रेजपरस्त, साम्राज्यशाही के जमाने में बनाई हुई पलटन को जैसा का तैसा रखा । खाली उसकी तादाद को बढ़ाया है, उसकी आत्मा को बदलने की कोशिश नहीं की है । उसकी आत्मा को बदलने की आप कोशिश करो और जो दिमाग मैंने बताया है उसके उपयुक्त उस सेना को बनाने की कोशिश करो । नहीं तो हट जाओ यहां से, कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा । जो सचिव लोग हैं वे आपका काम करते रहेंगे और जनरल दायें बायें करते रहेंगे । और कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा । लाहौर आप भी नहीं पहुंचेंगे, वे भी नहीं पहुंचेंगे । सारा मामला जैसे का तैसा रहेगा ।

Shri Karni Singhji: The current budget year is essentially a year of the Defence forces. It is in this year that our Armed Forces made great history in the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict. The hon. Defence Minister, sitting here, and our late Prime Minister had, during the period of this Indo-Pakistan conflict, built up a great public image, an image that we are all very much proud of. I feel that every Indian citizen would like to pay his compliments to our late Prime Minister, to our Defence Minister and to all the men of our Armed Forces and the ordnance factories who made this victory possible.

I do not wish to go into very great details about the Tashkent Declaration. Enough has been said on the floor of this House. But one thing is quite certain: knowing the attitude of Pakistan, there is no doubt that the question of easing of tension does not exist. We only have to go into the recent speeches made by the Pakistan's warlords to know as to what scant respect they have for the Tashkent Declaration. I believe that China has only very recently made available to Pakistan two squadrons of MIGs. I would like to know from the hon. Defence Minister whether these MIGs were supplied by the Soviet Union to the Indonesian Government and later on they were channelled by Indonesia to Pakistan or whether these MIGs were manufacturd in China and supplied directly to Pakistan.

The recent big welcome that was accorded to the President of China when he visited Rawalpindi shows beyond a shadow of doubt the collusion between these two countries and the threat that they pose to us in the years to come.

The recent war has proved beyond a shadow of doubt that fire-power is the crux of all military preparedness. We would like to know what steps the Government of India have taken to ensure that the Indian Army's fire-power would match the fire-power of Pakistan and China. While, admittedly and with pride we can say that India put up a better performance in the recent battles with Pakistan, both on the ground as well as in the air, that was to a large extent due to the superior quality of training of India's man-power, but at the same time it cannot be denied that Pakistani Army was better-gunned and possessed more sophisticated tanks and aeroplanes than we did all of which were amassed through aid received from other countries by Pakistan over the last few years. To correct this situation in the next year or two, India must also catch up and steal a march over Pakistan and the Chinese in fire-power.

September, 1965 is a clear enough warning to us in this country. Let not the lull created by the Tashkent Declaration throw us into a sense of

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complacency, because we have to accept one thing very clearly that the whole thesis of Pakistan's dictatorial Government's survival depends on how successfully they can make their hate-India-campaign a success. If good relations are established between these two countries, perhaps Pakistan's warlords fear that Pakistan will lose all its justification for existing as a separate country, and hence these constant provocations that we are experiencing from Pakistan, Tashkent or no Tashkent. We, therefore, have to learn to prepare and live with Pakistan and her sabre-rattling attitude and also the Pakistan-China axis in collusion, which becomes necessary as a result of this Pakistani attitude. We must be fully prepared to fight in case we are once again attacked by Pakistan or even China, which is not entirely an unlikely eventuality, in an attempt, in case China wishes, to defeat the Tashkent Declaration which obviously is her objective; otherwise she will give in to the supremacy of Soviet diplomacy, and I hope that we can see through that guise.

The Kashmir problem is a problem that we shall have to learn to live with. Kashmir belongs to us, and there is no doubt about it. Pakistan's entire thesis is based on the fact that Kashmir belongs to them. In a situation like this, it is perfectly understandable that really true and genuine friendly relations between these two countries may be very hard to come by. In a situation like this, it is essential that India as a peaceful country should develop her armed forces and her nuclear potential to an extent that we can defend the integrity of our country, should such a need arise.

I would now very briefly like to say a few words about the Army intelligence. Many of us in this House have felt that the Army intelligence is not satisfactory or is certainly not inkeeping with the large problems that exist before our country which has large borders with Pakistan and China. If it is not too much of a secret, I would like the hon. Defence Minister to take the House into confidence and tell us if he feels that the intelligence of the Army is sufficient to look after the various problems that confront us.

I believe that right now the Defence Ministry is channelling its information through the Home Ministry which has a cell for such information. But I feel that the Defence Ministry should have their own cell big enough to handle this intelligence question.

My hon. friend Shri Nath Pai has mentioned something about the atomic bomb, and a very large number of us in this House feel that for a country like India which has to look after its vast borders and perhaps to be prepared to fight the joint strength of Pakistan and China, we must in the years to come develop an atomic bomb or nuclear weapons and also develop a delivery system. China has develop a delivery system or not is already exploded a bomb in our face. I believe that Pakistan also will very soon be able to detonate a bomb. Whether they are in a position to a matter to be seen. But I am quite sure that even if they do not perfect a delivery system, some of their friends would be able to come to their rescue.

I would now like to say something about self-sufficiency with regard to armaments. Every country which has any self-respect wants to stand on its own feet, like India wishes to do.

We must, naturally, in the next few years depend on our own resources. To depend on England, the US or for that matter, on the Soviet Union, is, in my opinion, hardly wise. We have only to go back to the recent Indo-Pakistan war to see how badly we were let down by Great Britain and the US when it came to supply of weapons. I hope this will be an eye-opener to our country. I have no feelings of ill-will against any country. Anybody who wishes to help India is welcome to do so; we shall thank them for it. But when they withhold that help at the most crucial

moment, naturally we have every right to be angry about it.

I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that in the present world when armaments are progressing at such a phenomenal rate, we should think a great deal about carrying out experimentation in modern armaments. I hope in the ordnance factories we have these armaments centres where research can be conducted to better whatever we are producing right now.

Coming back to the question of the MIGs, we have been hearing for the last many years that they will be built in India. I am sure that the laymen in the street thinks that MIGs are already flying, I mean the Indian-built MIGs. But the hon. Minister of State just now told us that, that is far from true, it may be years before the MIGs will be made in India.

Shri A. M. Thomas: This year.

Shri Karni Singhji: Even then, it is too late, because the MIGs we are building are already obsolete, and I am sure that countries like Pakistan and China will not be waiting for us to build more modern ones.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: They are not obsolete. I do not know wherefrom he got that information.

Shri Karni Singhji: In your MIG Mach II or Mach III?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is Mach II.

Shri Karni Singhji: Then you are manufacturing an old model.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No, no.

Shri Karni Singhji: I think by the time your MIGs leave the assembly line and take off into the air, they will be very much obsolete.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is true of every 'plane in the world'.

Shri Karni Singhji: I wish to make a brief observation further to what I said this morning during a call attention notice about some of the cities of India which are now exposed to aerial bombardment. Knowing as we do. Pakistan's build-up on our vast borders, I would like to warn the hon. Minister, and I hope that our cities will not be exposed to the same destruction that they were during the Indo-Pakistan war. Fortunately, Pakistan had very bad pilots and their bombing was most inaccurate. But what little damage was caused to cities like Jodhpur and Amritsar was bad enough; I hope that next time our aerial and ground defences will be adequately taken up well in time.

I would like to mention here that while a certain amount of care had been taken of Amritsar and Jodhpur, cities like Bikaner with a population of close on two lakhs and within a range of only 70 miles from Pakistan border were completely unprotected. I give the hon. Minister sufficient notice, so that—God forbid—in the eventuality of any such border conflicts with Pakistan in future, these cities are given protection so that the citizens feel reasonably safe to live in them.

Coming to the question of border roads, I believe the Government of India have a very ambitious programme to build roads all along the border. Pakistan has already stolen a march over us, and during the recent conflict, they had the edge over us in some of the desert areas because of their superiority in communications. I sincerely hope that these border roads will receive higher priority and that the contractors and the whims and fancies and State Governments will not be allowed to come in the way of the quick implementation of their construction.

Coming to the sinking of wells, I have the experience of touring the desert areas during the recent conflict. I saw that water had to be

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transported to troops in the desert covering 20, 30 and 40 miles, taking 6-7 hours. Now with modern age technology and the time at our disposal as a result of the Tashkent Declaration, I sincerely hope that the Ministry of Defence with the help of other Ministries concerned will see that tube-wells are sunk all along the border areas to make water available for drinking purposes to our troops who have to fight under the most rigorous conditions in the desert.

Now what I have to say is a subject which I will only briefly deal with. I do not normally like to speak anything which smacks or smells of communalism or casteism. But the recent war has proved one thing exclusively, that there are some men in our country who are good fighters and there are others who are not. It is a question of the armed forces taking the right type of manpower, so that they can acquit themselves better in the case of an emergency. I wish to suggest to the hon. Defence Minister, and I make this suggestion against all my principles, that for a period of the next 20 years or so, as far as the border is concerned, we should get the ex-armymen who come from known martial races, who come from the stock of men who have never known to turn their back against bullets, and rehabilitate those men all along the border with Pakistan and China, so that if there was ever a war again, these men would be able to form a cushion and a buffer.

A brief word about the ex-State forces. I wish to say only this much, that I hope that the Government of India will equate their pensions with those of the Indian army. When the States merged, many of these brave men who were in India's armed forces had to lose a great deal to their services for no fault of theirs, and I believe that many an officer and man lost as much as one-third of the service he had earned. Whatever maybe the rights and wrongs of this question, I do hope that with regard to the question of pension, they will be equated with these of the Indian army, bearing in mind the dearness in the country as it is.

In the present world we are witnessing that there is a struggle which is constantly going on for more and more power. Whether we like it or not, and no matter how strong our belief in peace may be, it is only that country which has made itself strong and self-sufficient that can command the respect of other countries including those of the nuclear powers. We have also recently seen that Britain and America and many other countries change their tone. Although they were very critical in the beginning but towards the end soon after the war, when India started winning and striking home into Pakistan territory, this change of tone came about not because of India's rightfulness of her cause, which was always there, but because India was able to prove the rightfulness of her cause through the show of strength also. In this world, it is strength which is respected. Be it America or England, they will respect us as long as our army is strong, as long as our foreign policy is strong, and as long as India remains a united country. Our late Prime Minister and our Defence Minister in particular deserve every credit for this tremendous prestige that our country has been able to build up, and no words of praise or congratulation are enough for the magnificent work done by our armed personnel in defending the integrity and freedom of our country.

The war has proved one thing beyond a doubt, that when it comes to a trial of strength, this great country of ours has shown the world that we have the power to unite, and I hope that we will continue with this unity for the good of our country. But we would like our enemy countries, or those who are less friendly to us to know that if anybody ever wishes to tamper with our freedom and our

independence, once again, this time we will give them hell and this time India will not keep quite.

Shri R. G. Dubey (Bijapur North): At the very outset I should like to say something regarding our friend Dr. Lohia. I can understand the Communist Party, I can understand PSP, I can understand the Jana Sangh for that matter, but I do not know what exactly Dr. Lohia or SSP stands for. It seems it is a politics of frustration, resentment and anarchism. I do not think the way he is preaching in this country serves the cause of democracy. If he believes in democracy, he should not adopt the line he has adopted.

Then I pay my tribute to Shastriji. It is said somewhere that Sir Winston Churchill was equal to 24 divisions of the army. So was Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. He fought in the war, he fought for peace, he gave this country a leadership. I have also full appreciation about our Defence Minister who showed courage, skill, the way he fought, the way he gave leadership to the army. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the way our soldiers were praised. The *Baltimore Sun* reported that the Indian soldiers could be compared to the daring, brave soldiers of Russia in the second world war. It gave this explanation in the context of the Indian soldiers' fighting in the last conflict, and the way the Indian soldiers fought and destroyed the Patton tank. According to the *Baltimore Sun*, the Indian solider, like the daring Russian solder, hit the Patton tanks in the hatches and in the rear.

There was another point made: that in the Pakistan army, there was no co-ordination between the infantry and the tank columns. While the Indian officer was very brave and skilful, the Pakistani officers had no knowledge of the tank; they did not know how to handle a tank, manoeuvre or operate the tank. These were the explanations or the observations, so much so that the Patton tank has now become out-of-date. If the Indian-made handgrenades could destroy a Patton tank, in Washington, there is the thinking as to what would happen to the Russian magnetic rocket. This is the way the Indian army has fought.

I remember that historic event when Captain Keeler led that squadron and finished a successful air battle within five minutes. They went into the air at 3 O'clock exactly. Within five minutes they brought down two 86-Sabre Jets and returned to base by five minutes past three. This is the way the Indian Gnats played their role. While we should not exaggerate the danger from China, we may remember that the Chinese divisions—the best divisions in the Chinese army have been removed to Kwatung adjoining Vietnam, because Chirs is terribly afraid of the USA. President Johnson has somewhere said that in case China steps beyond limits, then the USA would not hesitate to bombard their nuclear bases. China has cut a sorry figure in Indonesia also and in Vietnam also, China has not been able to do much. So, while we should not exaggerate the Chinese danger to this country, we must remember and not be complacent.

When we were in Teheran, we heard the news about the Indian and Chinese soldiers establishing contact at an altitude of 14,000 ft, where the visibility was almost nil. The second day, news came that the Indian army fought well and that 40 Chinese soldiers were killed *vis a vis* eight of the Indian army. Our mountain divisions are there. India of 1962 is not India of 1965. We have prepared our mountain divisions and they have acclimatised themselves to the altitude and that kind of fighting.

About the Tashkent declaration, I think whatever the lapses on the part of Pakistan, we should stick to that, because if we consider it in any warlike spirit, we would not be able to implement that Tashkent spirit. Let us wait and see what happens. May be there are some concentrations of troops. The news has come a little

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while ago they say that the Pakistan army has cancelled the leave to all army personnel; that in Gadra Road, there is some concentration of troops and in Kutch also they are building some bunkers, but even then, our Defence Minister has assured us that they are aware of these facts. But then it is necessary for us to wait patiently and see that the world is convinced—and the world at least must be convinced—that we are sincere and serious about the implementation of the Tashkent declaration. Otherwise, if we right now start with a campaign, the very object of the Tashkent declaration will fall.

Coming to the ordnance factories, I think we must have a very high appreciation for what has been done. Almost 75 per cent of our needs are manufactured by the ordnance factories. The tanks are being manufactured and the MIG factory also is keeping up production. This is the overall picture. We are not lagging behind. Somebody said that our weapons are out-of-date. True, to some extent it is so. About the nuclear warfare, Shri Nath Pai made some observations. But the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri also made it clear. The point is, the real nuclear powers in this world at the moment are Soviet Russia and the USA, and to some extent, England and France. But these nuclear powers know the horrors of war and the amount of destruction to humanity cause by it. So, the world powers do not like war any further. That is the basic fact. In India also, that is our policy—not to escalate the war. That is why we accepted the Tashkent declaration.

I was happy to know from the hon. Minister, Mr. Thomas, that our Defence Research Institute is being provided with more funds. So, in that context also, we are working well. Again I must pay my tributes to Gen. Chaudhuri and Air Marshal Arjan Singh for the way they established coordination between the army and the air force. Somewhere it was suggested that the BBC correspondents in Karachi were really military experts and they tried to help Pakistn in war strategy. But Gen. Chaudhuri and Air Marshal Arjan Singh had a counter strategy and they effectively dealt with the situation.

With these words, I support the demands of the Defence Ministry and I again pay my tributes to the Defence Minister and the armed forces.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh (Bulandshahr): Sir, our defence preparations of the past few years were put to a very severe test recently in our fighting against Pakistan and this country can take legitimate pride in the fact that both our defence forces and our entire defence organisation stood up to the test most magnificently, and our valiant armed forces proved to the world that given proper arms and all the other requisite facilities, they are more than a match for the fighting machine of any of our neighbours who happen to cast an evil eye on this country.

Before I proceed further and to give the devil its due, I would like to support the suggestion made by the hon. member from Jhalawar that we should be thankful to the Chinese. I would go a step further and say that we should be thankful not only to China, but to Pakistan also. We must thank China for having woken us up from our deep slumber in 1962. If they had not done that, if we had not got that jolt in November 1962, perhaps we would have been caught napping when Pakistan attacked us and the consequences of that are too horrible even to think about. We must thank Pakistan for this reason that by starting a military aggression against India, they drove out the fear of the unknown from our minds. Before this attack from Pakistan, we were rather apprehensive of that country's military—strength, and how far their military potential had increased.

what aid they had got from their benefactors, etc. We did not know what actually will happen if they decide to invade this country. Now that they have done it, they have exposed their hand completely. We know what is their military strength and we do not have to fear them in future at all.

After having gained experience from fighting with China and Pakistan, the time has now come for us to take proper stock of the military situation we are confronted with at the moment, and on the basis of the experience gained so far, and by a process of induction, we should now evolve and formulate our own military strategy, to suit our own needs and aims and to meet the danger from both Pakistan and China.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can continue tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 30, 1966/Chaitra 9, 1888 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LSII—3068(Ai)LSD—16-6-66—970.